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Part One
Pages 1-8

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BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT

Views of Democratic and Republican Leaders on the Outlook.

EACH PARTY CLAIMS STATE AND CITY

Talks with Chairmen and Others—Tammany Looks for 40,000 Plurality in City and Republicans for 25,000.

Within a few days the campaign of 1895 will have become a matter of history. There will not be many changes of votes within the next few days. The politicians have already made their calculations, and the lines are drawn taut.

The opinions of the politicians on the probable result and their reasons for their opinions have been collected by THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

There is a wonderful unanimity among the Democratic managers in their opinion that the State ticket will win.

Chairman James W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee said yesterday: "The outlook is one that should encourage every Democrat in the State. The sound issues of this canvass are all with the Democratic Party. I believe that the Democratic State ticket will win by a very satisfactory plurality. All the indications point to that result."

Chairman John A. Mason of the Democratic Executive Committee said: "In my opinion, it is very certain that the Democratic Party will win this year on the very important issues that it presents to the people. From all the reports I have received during the progress of this campaign I am of the opinion that it is very evident that all of the Democrats in this State are a unit in their support of the Democratic State ticket. This unity of Democrats is a most important factor in this campaign. In no way have we been able to discover that there is any Democratic opposition to the Democratic State ticket.

"In previous years, as is well known, there has been, for some reason or other, opposition to candidates upon the State ticket. This opposition does not exist this year. It is a very important sign of the times. This State is normally Democratic. In years in which the State ticket of our party has lost there have been contentions within the party. I confidently look for a Democratic victory this year."

A Tammany View of the Situation.

James J. Martin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, said: "The Democratic State ticket is almost certain to be elected. Its chances are growing stronger every day. I believe that the Democrats of the State are a unit for it, and when the full voting strength of the Democracy in the State gets out, it is likely to be unpleasant for the Republicans. In this city it is evident to me that the Tammany ticket will win by about 40,000 plurality."

Frederic R. Coudert said: "I think the entire State ticket has a fair chance of being elected. That the Republicans are uneasy is evident. Gov. Morton's letter to Chairman Hackett shows that. It indicates that he is well aware of the apathy which exists among the members of his party throughout the State.

"I am confident that the Democratic ticket will carry New-York City. The suppression of the rooster on the official ballot will hurt the fusion ticket. I expect that in New-York City the Democratic ticket will be elected by 25,000. I may be all wrong, because I have no great confidence in myself as a prophet of pluralities, but I know the Democrats have gained greatly in strength during the past few days. The excise question will be a large factor in causing a Democratic victory in the city, and it will also have much effect in the country.

"The chief things which are going to hurt the Republicans throughout the State are, I think, the attempt to divide the party on the excise question and the increase in taxation under Republican State administration. Every additional dollar which the property owners in the rural districts have had to pay is going to hurt the Republican ticket. When you tell the voters you are going to improve the Government and then increase their taxes, they naturally lose confidence in you, for an ideal Government keeps taxes down. Under Democratic administration taxes have always been kept down to the lowest possible point consistent with good government. Under Gov. Morton taxes have been increased materially.

"Besides these reasons, there is another which will count for much. The Democratic platform is consistent. It says what it means, and means what it says. The Republican platform does not. Between the plank introduced by Warner Miller and the construction of it given in public speeches by Mr. Depew and Mr. Lauterbach, no one knows what the Republicans do want. That is going to hurt the party seriously, for heretofore much of the Republican strength has lain in the fact that the party had a principle which it stated plainly and clung to. Now it has none."

John C. Sheehan said: "I am satisfied that Tammany Hall will win this election by at least 40,000 plurality. I am also of the opinion now that the Democratic State ticket will be elected. Its chances are improving every day. I believe it will have more than 50,000 plurality in this city."

Upon what do you base your belief that Tammany will win?

"Upon what I know of the registration, upon the excise issue and the various other issues involved in this canvass. Our vote is very well registered, and so is the vote of the people who are opposed to the present [illegible] of city affairs."

Chauncey Lauterbach's Figures.

Chauncey Lauterbach of the Republican Committee said: "There are 250,000 votes to be divided, and of these 10,000 may be thrown out on election day and those who will vote both tickets.

"Sheehan, Good Government, Socialist and other scattering votes will amount to another 10,000. The fusion vote will be 100,000, and the Tammany Hall vote 140,000.

"We had a vote of 181,000 last year, and from an actual canvass of each election district I estimate that this vote will not fall below 180,000. This is our lowest estimate, and I think that actually we will poll at least 20,000 majority."

Mr. Lauterbach estimated the fusion vote at 100,000, with 140,000 for Tammany. The vote at the last election was 181,000. Of this vote the Republicans polled 90,000, the Democrats 70,000, and the Prohibitionists 21,000. In making his estimate Mr. Lauterbach said: "In making an estimate of this kind, after a careful study of the registration figures, I have taken the vote of the Republican State Committee of 1894 as the basis of my estimate. I knew nothing of the vote that was to be polled, but the Republicans would have to poll a minority of 20,000 or 30,000 to elect. I have made this statement from reports made after an actual canvass of the various counties, excluding New-York City.

Mr. Platt said he left his counting to Mr. Hackett and Mr. Lauterbach.

THE OUTLOOK IN BROOKLYN.

Democrats and Republicans Predict 15,000 Majority for Their Tickets.

Speaking yesterday of the political outlook in Brooklyn, John L. Shea, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the regular Democratic organization in Brooklyn, said: "So far as the State ticket is concerned, I have never at any time doubted its success. The State candidates are all popular and stand on a thoroughly good platform. The State ticket seems to have thoroughly satisfied the party in Brooklyn, both as to platform and candidates.

"On the other hand, the Republican State platform has proved unsatisfactory, as we have discovered, to a very large element in the Republican Party.

"As for the situation on the local ticket, it is a fact that at the outset a great many Democrats were discouraged. Since our nominations, however, our prospects have very greatly improved, and are constantly improving. The popularity of our candidates has aroused the enthusiasm of our party. The local ticket has so grown in favor that the Democratic Party has become practically solidified. This fact will insure, in the judgment of the Campaign Committee, a certain majority for all our local candidates.

"We believe the Democratic State ticket will have from 15,000 to 18,000 majority in Brooklyn. We believe the local candidates, the Mayor and the rest, will have from 5,000 to 9,000 majority.

"We are organized very thoroughly in all the wards. We have held large mass meetings all over the city, under the auspices of our ward associations. Mr. Grout has delivered thoughtful and instructive addresses, and has met with general favor. The result is, Mr. Grout has become quite a favorite with the masses of the Democratic Party. In addition, he has the co-operation of a committee of 100 prominent citizens, whose ideas Mr. Grout typifies. The members of the Citizens' Committee are taking a deep and active interest in the campaign."

A Democratic Reform Estimate.

A. Augustus Healy, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Reform Democratic Organization, said: "If the estimate of the Democratic State Committee that the State ticket will get 10,000 majority in Kings County is correct, it is perfectly clear to me there is very little hope for the election of Edward M. Grout, the candidate of the regular Democratic Organization for Mayor.

"In fact, I have been so much in the midst of the dust and smoke of this campaign that I do not feel able to form any opinion as to the result of the local fight.

"I think the Democratic State ticket will be elected, because there is a union of the party in favor of it. I think the excise question in New-York City will tend to help the State ticket. Up to the present time the excise question has not entered into the Brooklyn campaign. It is not likely, therefore, to affect the State ticket here.

"It is difficult to give an estimate of the size of the majority of the State ticket in Brooklyn and Kings County, for the reason that party relations have been so broken up in the past two years that it is necessary to go back at least three years for data for a prognostication. And even the figures of 1892, inasmuch as it was a Presidential year, may be misleading. Nevertheless, because of the improvement in the business situation, I believe the State ticket will win.

"So far as our own local ticket in Brooklyn is concerned, I can say that very great enthusiasm and earnestness has been shown at our meetings. We have had large numbers of accessions from the regular Democratic organization. There has been an unprecedented demand for our literature. It has come to our ears privately that some who have stood high in regular Democratic Party councils for ten years and have, in some instances, been connected with the municipal administration, deeply sympathize with us, and will vote for our candidate for Mayor.

"I believe that if the enthusiasm and interest in our local ticket and the accessions continue, our vote will be surprisingly large, and may be sufficient to elect. So far as we can judge, the increase in our strength over our vote last year has come mainly from Democrats who have heretofore voted with the old organization. We also have evidence that we will receive a very considerable number of Republican votes. The silent vote of both parties will be cast for our ticket. At any rate, there is no chance of Mr. Grout's election."

Chairman Reynolds's Prediction.

William H. Reynolds, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican organization, said: "The Republican State ticket is sure to win in Brooklyn by from 15,000 to 20,000. We are sure of the election of Wurster and the city ticket by from 20,000 to 30,000 votes.

"The people of Brooklyn, before Mayor Schieren came into power, had suffered the experience of eight years of Democratic scandal and corruption. Under Mayor Schieren the people have had two years of clean methods. I do not believe they will take a chance of voting for Mr. Shepard, through the fear that Mr. Grout might thus slip in. The people of Brooklyn are perfectly well satisfied with the Schieren administration. They believe it has been honest and efficient.

"I hear nothing but news favorable to Wurster from all sections of the city. Brooklyn is a city of homes, and the Republicans believe thoroughly in the Republican State platform.

"I believe that 95 per cent. of Mr. Shepard's vote will be drawn from the regular Democratic organization. I do not allow that Mr. Shepard will poll over 20,000 votes. There are 40,000 enrolled Republicans in Brooklyn. The Republicans generally are satisfied with Mayor Schieren's administration. We are satisfied with the registration figures. They show a Republican gain all along the line."

THREE WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH

Perished in a Fire Which Swept the Business Part of West Pawlet, Vt.

WEST PAWLET, Vt., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Thomas Knowles and two daughters, Kate, aged twenty, and Anna, aged eighteen, were burned to death last night in a fire which started in Layden & Burdick's drug store.

The Post Office block, Copeland & Nelson's store, Beecher Brothers' hardware store, F. Johnson's dwelling, and R. J. Roberts's block, near the railroad crossing, were burned. Nine families were made homeless. A large portion of the business part of the town was destroyed.

The Knowles family lived in the upper part of the drug store.

A LONG ISLAND TRAIN DERAILED

Trucks Torn from Under a Car The Road Blocked for Hours.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 31.—The west-bound Sag Harbor train on the Long Island Railroad was derailed near Fresh Pond this evening. A broken rail threw the train off the track.

Both trucks were torn from under the rear car, and the road was blocked for several hours before the wreck could be cleared.

There were only a few passengers on the train and none of them was injured.

Ten Cadets for West Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Cadet appointments to the West Point Military Academy have been made as follows: Harris Johnson, Arkansas, with two in reserve; Benjamin Alexander, Arizona, with two in reserve; Benjamin H. Grierson, Jr., Mississippi, with one in reserve; Edward Anderson, Virginia, with one in reserve; Thomas Jefferson Wright, Virginia, alternate for the Third District.

Rushed Home by a Cable Car.

Charles H. Daniels, who declined to give his address, was knocked down by a Broadway cable car at Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon, and was badly bruised in a few ways.

BOURGEOIS THE PREMIER

Cabinet of Radical Republicans Formed to Succeed Ribot's.

ONE PORTFOLIO YET UNACCEPTED

Cavaignac a Popular Candidate for President; Lockroy, and Berthelot Are Among the New Ministers.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—M. Bourgeois has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, all the portfolios having been accepted, with the exception of that of the Foreign Ministry. The new Cabinet is constituted as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—M. BOURGEOIS.
Minister of War—M. CAVAIGNAC.
Minister of Marine—M. LOCKROY.
Minister of Finance—M. DOUMER.
Minister of Justice—M. RICHARD.
Minister of the Colonies—M. COMBES.
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship—M. BERTHELOT.
Minister of Public Works—M. GUYOT-DESSAIGNE.
Minister of Commerce—M. MESUREUR.
Minister of Agriculture—M. VIGER.

Léon Victor Auguste Bourgeois was born in Paris, May 21, 1851. Summarized, his political career has been as follows: Secretary General to the Prefect of the Seine, 1883; Prefect of Haute Garonne, 1885; Director of Communal Affairs in the Ministry of the Interior and Prefect of Police,

Leon V. A. Bourgeois,
Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior in France.

1887; returned a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the first time at a by-election, 1888; Under Secretary of State under Minister Floquet, 1888; re-elected member of the Chamber, 1889; Minister of Public Instruction, (Cabinets of MM. de Freycinet and Loubet,) 1892; Minister of Justice, Cabinet of M. Ribot, December, 1892, and January, 1893.

Eugène Godefroy Cavaignac, who is a Republican, is a civil engineer by profession. He was born in Paris, May 21, 1853. He is a popular candidate for President. He was Under Secretary of State for War in April, 1885; Reporter of the Budget in 1892, and Minister of Marine, Feb. 27, 1892. He is the son of Gen. Cavaignac, who was the rival of Prince Napoleon for President in 1848. He was an idol of the students in Paris during the empire for having refused, at a public university examination, a laurel crown from the Prince Imperial.

M. Lockroy is one of the most widely known Frenchmen. In politics he is a Radical Republican. After completing his studies he made a journey to the Holy Land, and afterward took part, under the orders of Garibaldi, in the expedition to Sicily. On his return to France he made his début in journalism, though it was originally designed that he should be a painter. He wrote for Le Figaro, Le Diable à Quatre, and finally for Le Rappel, edited by Victor Hugo's sons. His articles at last resulted in his being sent to prison for four months. He was chief of a battalion of the National Guard during the siege of Paris. In 1871 he represented the Seine in the National Assembly. Thereafter his political life was a stormy one. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1885 was Minister of Commerce, and in 1886 Minister of Public Instruction. He was elected Vice President of the Chamber in 1889, and again in 1894. Recently he has been President of the Budget Committee.

Paul Doumer was born in 1857. He is a Radical Republican, and was formerly Chief of the Cabinet of M. Floquet, some time President of the Chamber.

Pierre Richard was born in 1864. He is a Boulangist Republican, and was at one time Secretary General of the League of Patriots. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1889, and became Secretary of the Chamber shortly afterward.

Guyot-Dessaigne was born in 1833. He is a Radical Republican. He was formerly Minister of Justice.

M. Mesureur was born in 1847. He is also a Radical Republican.

Dr. Viger, who was born in 1843, is a Republican, and has been a member of the Chamber since 1885. He was Minister of Agriculture in the Duputy Cabinet in 1893, held the same position in the Cabinet of M. Casimir-Perier, and later in the Cabinet of M. Dupuy.

M. Berthelot is a distinguished French chemist, and a Republican member of the Senate, to which he was elected in 1881. He was Minister of Public Instruction in the Goblet Cabinet from Dec. 11, 1886, to May 30, 1887.

Dr. Combes, who is a Progressive Republican, was born in 1835. He was elected a member of the Senate in 1885, and became Vice President of that body in 1893.

IMPALED ON THE HORNS OF A COW

Mrs. Lowe Meets a Frightful Death at Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Dellie Lowe, an Onesuta dairy woman, was fatally gored by a cow this morning.

She was milking the cow, when the beast made a violent lunge at her. One of the horns penetrated Mrs. Lowe's side and impaled the body. Frightened at its burden, the cow ran about the stable, carrying the screaming woman.

Mrs. Lowe could not be rescued until the animal was killed with an axe. Mrs. Lowe died in a few hours.

Whitestone Buries an Unknown Man.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 31.—If the man whose mangled body was picked up on the tracks here Tuesday morning was interred at the Whitestone Cemetery to-day, the friends who attended the funeral of the unknown man would be surprised to learn that the body was that of their fellow-townsman, the man was present. The body is at a Morgue in College Point. The body was identified as that of Peter Kelly, and was interred to-day in the town poor ground.

DINGLEY MAY SUCCEED WILSON

The Maine Man Talked of for the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee of the Next House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—An evening paper prints the report that Representative Dingley of Maine will be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, under the new organization.

There is a strong rivalry for this place between Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Sereno E. Payne of New-York, and Hopkins of Illinois, and it is assumed that, if either of the three gets it, resentment will be felt by the friends of the other two; whereas, according to the report in question, the appointment of Dingley would give little cause for grumbling, as Mr. Dingley was the Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee chiefly depended on for technical information when McKinley was Chairman of the committee in the Fifty-first Congress. He was then regarded as better informed than McKinley himself by most Republicans.

Henderson of Iowa is slated by the gossips for Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. He was the ranking Republican on the committee in the last Congress, and, all things being equal, this would suggest his selection. Cannon of Illinois is also a candidate for this place. He was Chairman of this committee in the Fifty-first Congress, but he has been out of Congress since then, and this break in his service put him last in rank on the committee in the last Congress. If Dalzell does not get the Ways and Means Chairmanship, his friends hope that he will be made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

TO BENEFIT THE STATE CANALS

An Appeal to Voters by Friends of the Waterways for Commerce to Indorse Recent Legislation.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The friends of the canals held a meeting at the City Hall this evening and unanimously adopted the following resolutions, favoring the speedy improvement of the canals of New-York State:

Whereas, At the next election a separate ballot will be cast for or against the deepening of the Erie and Oswego Canals to nine feet, and the Champlain Canal to seven feet, as provided for in the bill passed by the last Legislature to that end, but which requires the sanction of the people to become law; and,

Whereas, Said improvement of the canals will permit of the doubling of the present traffic by the present boats within a season of navigation, and will thus cheapen transportation, increase commerce, augment manufacturing, and provide employment for the unemployed, thereby promoting general prosperity; and,

Whereas, The proposed improvement is wholly a commercial question, has no connection whatever with political or partisan matters, both of the great parties being pledged to it by their acts and their platforms, it is essential to the preservation of the commercial supremacy of the State, upon which its wellbeing very largely rests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting of the friends of the people's canals expresses its heartiest approval of the proposition to improve the canals of the State, and urges upon all of its members to themselves vote "Yes" on the canal improvement ballot, and to do all in their power to induce all citizens, irrespective of politics, to do likewise, for the welfare of the State.

The meeting was a very enthusiastic one.

IN HER HUSBAND'S PULPIT

Mrs. Frost Installed as Pastor of the Congregational Church at Littleton, Mass.

LITTLETON, Mass., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Amelia A. Frost this afternoon succeeded her husband as pastor of the Congregational Church in this town. A public installation was held, participated in by many clergymen from surrounding towns. This is the first time in New-England that a woman has been called as pastor of a church of this denomination.

Mrs. Frost was educated in the Chelsea common schools, and at the Salem Normal School. She taught in the public schools at Chelsea for seven years. While there she was married to Mr. Frost, while he was in Andover Theological Seminary.

Mr. Frost was first settled in Oxford, where Mrs. Frost did the work of a pastor's wife. Ill health required a change, and they went to North Dakota in the service of the Home Missionary Society. While there Mr. Frost was obliged to give up work, and his wife took up his duties. She, for a while preached in New-Hampshire. Shortly after coming to Littleton Mr. Frost was again taken ill, and Mrs. Frost was gladly accepted as preacher to the church in his stead. Since then Mrs. Frost has been preaching every Sunday.

POWERS SECURES A DAKOTA DIVORCE

The Wife of the Rochester Banker's Son Makes no Defense.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 31.—William C. Powers, son of the millionaire banker of this city, was yesterday granted a divorce at Bismarck, N. D., on the ground of cruelty. There was no opposition to the suit.

William C. Powers was cashier in his father's bank. His wife, formerly Miss Della Morgan, was a clerk in a candy store when young Powers met her a dozen years ago. Through his influence she obtained a position in his father's art gallery. When the son proposed marriage, his family opposed it for a time. The father finally built a handsome house for the young people. Young Powers disappeared two years ago, and it was reported that he had gone to Dakota for a divorce. He was next heard of in Japan.

An English barmaid, a few months ago, obtained a judgment of $7,500 against him in London for betrayal under promise of marriage. It is said that Mr. Powers is to pay his wife $10,000 and settle her attorney fees both here and in Dakota, and that all pending litigation between the parties shall cease; Mrs. Powers to be permitted to marry again and to have the custody of her child.

SECURING CHARTERS FOR THE FUTURE

A New-York Syndicate Taking Wholesale Advantage of Easy Laws.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 31.—In the last few months a syndicate composed of half a dozen men residing in Buffalo and New-York City has been filing all kinds of articles of incorporation and securing charters for companies in the counties of Iowa. Half a dozen a week have been organized, with capital stock authorized of from $1,000,000 to $15,000,000 each.

Under the present tax laws, it is not required that a company have a paid-up capital stock in order to secure a charter. These charters authorize the companies working under them to engage in all kinds of business, including the establishment of steamship companies, the building of railroads, the equipping and maintaining of electric and gas lighting plants, dealing in all kinds of securities, and the developing of mineral deposits.

It is stated that the syndicate does not intend to utilize the charters itself, but is obtaining the charters for sale to corporations in the future.

A Lesson Witness and a Bogus Check.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—George S. alias Gideon Granger, was found guilty to-day of having passed a bogus check for $50, purporting to be on the German-American Bank of Rochester, N. Y., and signed by John A. Granger. In a letter to Granger inviting him to visit the city, Powers showed there was no such bank. Granger sent a bank draft for $50, which Powers cashed. In the defence counsel's remarks to the jurors he said that Powers was the only witness for the prosecution. The Prosecuting Attorney replied that Powers was one of the witnesses that testified before the Lexow investigating committee in New-York.

Stenographer at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—George T. Carteryon of New-York has been appointed stenographer at the White House in place of Robert L. O'Brien of Massachusetts, resigned. Mr. Carteryon was formerly connected with the Department of Justice, and was recommended for the place by Attorney General Olney. The salary of his new post is $2,000.

WARDEN LOCKED IN CELL

Archibald of Ludlow Street Jail Arrested for Drunkenness.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN A SALOON

First Thought that He Had Been Drugged, but a Hospital Surgeon Said He Was Under the Influence of Whisky.

James P. Archibald, Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, prominent in the councils of the State Democracy, and ex-labor agitator, was a prisoner in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, charged with intoxication.

Warden Archibald was removed to the station house from the side room of Mrs. Catherine Dennett's saloon, at 582 Seventh Avenue, shortly before 9:30 o'clock, in a patrol wagon, in an unconscious condition. It was at first thought that the Warden was a victim of "knock-out drops," and an ambulance from the New-York Hospital was summoned.

Dr. Lefetra, who responded to the call, found Archibald lying on the floor of the station house, still unconscious. Under the surgeon's treatment he came to, and, after an examination, Dr. Lefetra announced that the only "knock-out drops" Mr. Archibald was suffering from were ordinary whisky drops, which statement the Warden verified himself later.

Policeman Naphtar of the West Thirtieth Street Station was standing at Forty-first Street and Broadway about 9 o'clock, when he was approached by Richard Atkinson, a bartender in Mrs. Dennett's saloon, who told him that there were two men in the saloon side room, one of whom he believed was suffering from "knock-out drops." His companion, he thought, intended robbing him.

Naphtar went to the saloon and found Archibald unconscious on the floor, and James Smith, a waiter of 326 West Forty-second Street, standing over him. The bartender said that Archibald, Smith, and another man had entered the saloon and had drunk three glasses of whisky, two of which Smith paid for, the other being paid for by Archibald. Soon after taking them Archibald attempted to get up to leave. He succeeded in getting on his feet, but fell to the floor and became unconscious. Naphtar made Smith a prisoner and took him to the station house, where he was locked up on the charge of being a suspicious person.

Smith declared that he had not robbed Archibald nor given him "knock-out drops." He said that he was on his way down Eighth Avenue, intending to go to the American Theatre, and when he reached Forty-second Street he saw a big crowd about several men who were fighting and beating each other with umbrellas. One of the men, whom he said was Archibald, was bleeding and had lost his umbrella in the scuffle. Smith says he started down through Forty-first Street to the gallery entrance of the theatre, when Archibald, who had staggered up to him, seized him by the arm and insisted upon his going with him to have a drink. Smith gave Archibald a handkerchief, which he held to his ear, which was bleeding, and they started for Dennett's saloon, Archibald leading the way. A colored man, Smith says, joined himself and Archibald, and their drinks were served. The colored man left, and when Archibald and himself got up to go Archibald fell to the floor. Hearing the fall, the bartender rushed into the room and told Smith to wait. Smith waited until Atkinson returned with the policeman.

After being in the station house for a while, Archibald came to sufficiently to talk to Capt. Pickett, to whom he said that he had gone up town about 3 o'clock, and purchased a sideboard in a furniture store at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. He then went to Toner's saloon, at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, where he met a party of friends, with whom he remained drinking until 8 o'clock, when he started to walk down Eighth Avenue. At Forty-second Street, in some manner which he says he cannot explain, he became involved in a quarrel with some unknown person, during which he lost his umbrella.

"I have been drinking a good deal," he said to the Captain, "and don't know much about what happened after I left Toner's. I have not been robbed. Don't know how I got out, and all I want to do now is to get back to the jail. It's only two blocks from here, right in Ludlow Street. I can get there Captain, if you let me go."

Capt. Pickett told him he would not take the responsibility of letting him go in the condition he was in, and would have to lock him up.

Warden Archibald was led before Sergt. Shire, who took his pedigree, and, after being searched, 90 cents in change being found upon his person, the Warden, looking very much surprised, was led back to a cell and locked up.

CHARGED WITH KILLING TWO WOMEN

Charles Douglass Accused of the Murder of Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Davis.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Charles Douglass was arrested to-day in Harmony, charged with the murder of Mrs. Winslow Sherman and Mrs. Cynthia Davis at Busti last December.

Mrs. Sherman was seventy years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Davis, was forty-six. They were in the Sherman house alone Dec. 17 last, and when the rest of the family, who were at a funeral, returned, they found the women dead with their heads crushed by some blunt instrument.

Search of the Douglass residence yesterday disclosed a coupling pin, the kind of an instrument with which the murders were committed.

Douglass was seen by several persons on the day of the murder to drive down the road toward the Sherman home.

Dr. Douglass, a brother of Charles, is alleged to have exclaimed when he heard of the murders that it was the more than he expected and feared that but for him he might have occurred weeks before. This is taken to mean that he knew of his brother's purpose to rob the Shermans, but that he did not expect murder would result.

Fined for Killing a Deer.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—Chief Protector Pond of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission has returned from Johnstown, where he had been successful in an action for the recovery of a penalty for a violation of the game laws. On July 20 last, Frederick Beers of New-York City shot and killed a deer at Little Tupper Lake, in the Adirondacks. He was arrested by Deputy Game Protector Hall, and was fined $200 and costs. Beers appealed from the decision of the Justice, and the case was tried before Judge Chase, Chairman of the Commission. The decision of the Justice was affirmed, and Beers was compelled to pay the fine and costs.

ELIZABETH FLAGLER INDICTED

The Daughter of the Chief of Ordnance to be Tried for the Killing of Ernest Green Last Summer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Grand Jury of the District this afternoon returned an indictment against Miss Elizabeth Flagler, daughter of G. M. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the army. She is charged with manslaughter in the shooting of Ernest Green, a young colored boy, last August, while he was picking up a pear from under a tree in the yard surrounding the Flagler residence.

Miss Flagler is now under bail in the sum of $10,000, based upon the proceedings before the Coroner's jury.

No new process will be necessary, the District Attorney states, to secure her presence in court to plead to the indictment, and until a day is fixed for the trial no proceedings will occur in the case.

MONEY NEEDED FOR GUARDING THE POLLS

An Appeal to All Citizens Who Favor Upright Municipal Government.

The managers of the Good Government campaign realize the burden they have assumed in undertaking the duty of watching the polls in behalf of the Committee of Fifty, as well as for the Good Government Clubs. Men are on hand, but to do the work funds must be had. At least $2,500 is needed. For this money the following appeal is made to all interested in good municipal government:

GOOD GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS,
1,180 Broadway, Oct. 31, 1895.

Dear Sir: The Committee of Fifty has placed in the hands of the Good Government Committee on Watchers the task of organizing the watchers on election day. There are expenses connected with the printing of watchers' certificates, instructions, badges, temporary district headquarters, &c., which necessitate the expenditure of money. It is proposed that a separate fund be raised for this purpose, to which it is hoped that all citizens desirous of obtaining an honest count will contribute, regardless of the ticket they propose to support. Any contribution, however small, will be gratefully received, and will be applied to this purpose only.

Contributions should be sent to the Good Government Committee on Watchers, 1,180 Broadway, and checks made payable to George M. Cassatt, Chairman. Yours very truly,

I. H. KLEIN,
Campaign Manager.

MARLBOROUGH GOING TO WASHINGTON

The Duke to be the Guest of Sir Julian Pauncefote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Duke of Marlborough and his cousin, Ivor Guest, will spend a few days in Washington as the guests of the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote. They will leave New-York to-morrow afternoon, arriving at Washington at an early hour in the evening, and will remain at the embassy until Monday, when they will return to New-York. The Duke and his companion are coming here for a few days of rest, and no entertainments will be given in their honor, as their express purpose is to remain as quiet as possible.

The announcement that Sir Julian Pauncefote will attend the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding as the representative of the Duke's family is incorrect. Sir Julian will be present, but simply as an invited guest.

SIX PASSENGERS INJURED IN A WRECK

A Broken Rail Sends a Philadelphia and Reading Train into the Ditch.

READING, Penn., Oct. 31.—Six persons were injured by the derailing of a passenger train between Mertztown and Shamrock this morning. Those injured were:

DEYHER, Mrs. ESTHER, of Kutztown; leg bruised.
FRITCH, Miss MARY, of Rock; leg hurt.
HARRIS, THOMAS, of Philadelphia; leg bruised.
HART, Mrs. LAURA, of Paterson, N. J.; hand hurt.
HOTE, JAMES, of Steelton; leg bruised.
MUNDELL, GEORGE, of Reading; hurst about head.

The train was the Philadelphia and Reading passenger train for Allentown. A rail broke. The engine, tank, and front part of the baggage car remained on the track. The other part of the train, consisting of three passenger cars, left the track and careened over on their sides against the embankment of the cut.

THE BALLOTS WILL BE READY

About 600,000 Improperly Printed Will Have to be Destroyed.

President Roosevelt said yesterday, in speaking of the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court in upholding the decision of Judge Beach in the matter of the ticket of the New-York State Democracy and the official ballot:

"I do not think there is anything to say further than that the printing of the ballots without the rampant rooster over the Democratic State ticket will go right along. The order to go ahead with the printing of such ballots was given the first of the week, and by election day all the ballots will have been printed, and voting will go along as smoothly as if there had been no hitch."

The decision of the General Term Court makes necessary the destruction of about 600,000 ballots which were printed on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, with the rooster at the head of the Democratic State ticket.

MR. SLEICHER'S "INFERNAL MACHINE"

A Harmless Paper Weight Causes Considerable Alarm.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—There was excitement about the residence of John A. Sleicher, the Supervisor of The New-York City Record, on Madison Avenue, to-day.

A stranger left a mysterious package with a servant without any instructions. She opened it and found a rough round chunk of metal on a brass cylinder. Thinking it an infernal machine the police were called in and the suspicious article was carried to Police Headquarters, where Chief Murphy allowed it to be thrown on the pavement in Howard Street several times.

The car came on and disclosed the fact that the article was a paper weight sent to Mr. Sleicher by an admiring friend of Mr. Sleicher.

Drowned Herself in a Cistern.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Emma L. Hudson, thirty-three years of age, drowned herself in a cistern at the home of her aunt in this city this morning. Only last year her sister, who was married and separated from her husband, drowned herself in the same cistern. Despondency over the death of her sister is supposed to have caused Miss Hudson to commit suicide.

SEEK MORE LIBERAL LAWS

Mass Meeting and Rally of the German-Americans.

SUNDAY LEAGUE WITH REFORM UNION

Believe that Relief Will Be Gained by Voting the Democratic Ticket—The Big Parade Postponed.

MAYOR W. L. STRONG TAKEN TO TASK

Speeches by Dr. John Friederich, Edward Grosse, F. O. Dettmann, and Others—The Resolutions Adopted.

The German-American Reform Union and the League of United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws had a mass meeting last night at Cooper Union. The rainstorm that prevailed seemed to have but little effect on the German citizens, for when the meeting was called, nearly every seat in the big hall was taken, and a number of persons stood in the back part of the room.

Much enthusiasm was displayed throughout the meeting, and the good points in the addresses were heartily applauded. The speakers, besides Dr. John Friederich, who presided, were Edward Grosse, F. O. Dettmann, Otto Kempner, and T. De Sieghardt.

George Juraschek,
The German Orator who Bears a Striking Resemblance to Dr. Parkhurst.

According to the plans arranged for the night, the mass meeting was simply to have been an adjunct to the main feature, a monster parade. In this parade over 100 societies were to have taken part, it was announced, and ninety bands of music had been engaged. Up to a late hour in the afternoon it was still the intention to have the parade, despite the rain. But finally other counsels prevailed, and the parade was postponed until to-morrow night.

Some of the Vice Presidents.

Among the list of Vice Presidents at the mass meeting were:

Edward B. Amend,
S. H. Baermann,
S. E. Beetsener,
Adolph Baumann,
August Balze,
Ernst Beatus,
Capt. A. F. Claussen,
Joseph Doelger, Jr.,
Carl Diem,
George Ehret,
Victor Eckstein,
F. H. Ehlen,
John Ehrmann,
Valentine Feser,
S. Fruhmann,
Adam Fahs,
Dr. Andreas Gruum,
Fritz Goertler,
M. Greenbaum,
C. F. Gennerich,
William Heller,
Dr. H. L. Hoelzer,
Dr. Alphonse Muller,
Charles L. Miller,
Joseph M. Ohmeis,
Frederick Osthelmer,
Julius N. Oehninger,
Emanuel Pioko,
Rudolph Proll,
Emanuel Perls,
Dr. Gustave Phagsten,
Franz Pfaff,
F. A. Ringler,
Julius Rosenstein,
Jacob Ruppert,
Christian Rathjens,
H. W. Ruschaupt,
Gen. Franz Sigel,
Max Schwartz,
Dr. Martin Schwartz,
Dr. Leo Schnepp,
Dr. George M. Schweis,
Louis D. Schwitters,
J. C. G. Huepfel,
Simon Heinbach,
David Hettinger,
Charles P. Hangl,
Joseph Jarrow,
Louis Jaeckel,
A. A. Jakobi,
August Kleiman,
Alexander Krama,
Dr. Hugo Klaner,
Joseph Katz,
Dr. Henry Kreilpfeiffer,
Frank Kallenberg,
Otto Kempner,
Adam Keller,
Henry Kroger,
Charles Kaskel,
Henry Kruse,
F. Knohl,
Paul Monk,
Carl Messerschmitt,
Henry P. Moens,
Marcus Schlutter,
Louis Spitzhoff,
William Tenhompel,
Ludwig Trenn,
Dr. Rudolph Tombo
E. H. Vollmer,
J. H. von Bunnen,
E. Vatler,
Theodore von Bremser,
William van Twistern,
Dr. A. Volker,
E. Voegtsberger,
Rudolph von Baar,
Louis Windmuller,
Dr. Julius Weiss,
William Weichert,
Dr. L. Wetland,
Julius A. Zibell,
Lorenz Zeller,
Otto H. Zorn.

William Steinway's Letter.

William Steinway had been invited to attend and make a speech, but on account of illness he was unable to be present. He sent a letter, however, heartily indorsing the objects of the meeting, saying:

"I would with pleasure have accepted your kind invitation to act as Chairman at the mass meeting of the German-American Reform Union and the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws if the present condition of my health did not prevent me from assuming such a task. You may, however, rest assured that I emphatically concur in your protest against the narrow-minded, in fact, tyrannical present enforcement of the Sunday clause of the present excise law, and also in your demand for a liberal amendment of said statute.

"Every fair-minded citizen of New-York, the greatest cosmopolitan city of the world, must agree with you that in this important question the people should be thrown into a crushing defeat of the Republican party and its fus

An Overcoat

is no warmth. It merely prevents the heat of the body from passing off. People with a poor circulation are cold, no matter how thick their clothes may be. They shiver under all their wraps. Bounding red blood keeps the internal fire glowing.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,

prepared for medicinal and domestic use, is a wholesome stimulant for blood and nerve. It creates and preserves bodily heat. It acts on all the organs, and protects the system from chills and depressed vitality. Contains nothing which does not make for health and energy.

Ask your Grocer or Druggist.

herewith declare and affirm that the supreme issue to be decided at the coming election is the overthrow of Sunday tyranny; and they further declare that they must concentrate all their strength upon the attainment of this one object. This Sunday tyranny has been, and continues to be, the chief source of police corruption, and its absolute extinction must be looked upon as the fundamental reform in our municipal affairs. Until this evil is entirely done away with, all efforts for the purification of our city government will be but makeshifts and patchwork.

Whoever opposes this most vital of all reforms is an enemy to the movement for reform. The Republican Party in its State platform has given its approval to the Sabbatarian paroxysms of Roosevelt, and to the maintenance of the blue laws. It would therefore be idle to expect from that party the carrying out of the reform which we demand, unless, indeed, a crushing defeat will teach it the advantage of liberality. The eulogizing of the fusion ticket as a measure of reform is clumsy political jugglery by which the German-Americans can never be deceived. The fusion ticket is the work of Tom Platt, and serves only one purpose, viz., to deliver over the whole municipal government into the hands of the Republican Party machine without any reform.

The sanctification of the Sabbath, which Strong and Roosevelt seek to impose and force upon the community, is an unwarranted interference with the personal liberty of the citizen and amounts to an infringement upon that religious liberty which is guaranteed to us by both the State and the Federal Constitution. Such an enforced keeping holy the Sabbath day rests upon an interpretation of the law that runs counter to common sense, is generally injurious to public morals, and entails great loss on the material interests of our city. Such a policy has made reform odious to the great masses of the people.

Only by administering a crushing defeat to the Republican Party will the citizens be able to express in an effective manner their opposition to Sunday tyranny; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urgently recommend to the German-American voters to vote only for the regular Democratic ticket, viz., for the ticket which is found on the official ballot in the second column, beneath the emblem of the star.

Dr. John Friederich's Address.

Dr. John Friederich opened the meeting promptly at 8 o'clock, with a brief address. Among other things, he said:

This meeting has been called by the German-American Reform Union and United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws. The last-named organization is not a political one in the proper sense of the word, for it has one single object: to make an end to the oppression and tyranny of the present Sunday laws, and to bring about the passing of laws that are rational and in harmony with modern ideas.

We come here to condemn Mayor Strong for breaking the solemn promises made to us a year ago. We come here to speak plain German to that despot with the perpetual grin and the blittering teeth, Police Pasha Theodore Roosevelt. We came here to say to that fanatical Puritan, Warner Miller from Herkimer, and his helpers: "You are the gravediggers of reform, of liberty, and progress; go hence and be buried. We will never kiss the rod that hath chastised us!"

There is no beer question in this campaign, as Carl Schurz and others are trying to make it appear; there is only a question of ending the Sunday tyranny, of securing the highest and most valuable privilege which a free country can grant to free citizens—the privilege of personal liberty.

Liberty under Democratic rule or slavery under Puritanism—that is the issue, and between these alternatives we must choose. Every other issue must be laid aside until this, the most important one, is decided.

We Germans of New-York, who have for years fought the corruption of Tammany Hall, were in an extremely difficult position. Any action of a heroical nature could help them.

We united with one enemy, Tammany Hall, with the silent understanding that the alliance would only be for the time being, in order to annihilate a more powerful and much more dangerous enemy, the Platt machine, corrupt and greedy for spoils, allied to every fanatic in the city. We could not follow the greatest German-American and his few vassals into the Republican camp, for the great mass of German-Americans does not run like sheep after a leader.

There is only one rallying cry in the fight against Roosevelt: Down with Sunday tyranny and bigotism.

We shall succeed if we elect on the 5th of November the whole Regular Democratic ticket headed by the star.

Edward Grosse's Speech.

Frequent bursts of applause interrupted Dr. Friedrich. He was succeeded on the speakers' platform by Edward Grosse. He said:

The present campaign is one of education in the most eminent sense of the word. Many persons, of course, claim that this is not so, because the changes of the situation have also changed the political landmarks, and they could not go ahead as easily as last year. But the changing of the landmarks will be the test for the character of the political elements which have principally influenced our public situation, and would now like to do so again. These elements will be compelled to participate in the political elementary education, and they will, if they wish to do so, undoubtedly learn a good deal.

It is one of the most interesting peculiarities of this educational campaign that the teachers are not men with an academic education, or men of the so-called better elements, but they are the small business men and the poor laborers.

It is a matter of serious thought whether our honored countryman, Mr. Carl Schurz, will profit by this campaign. His speech of last Saturday makes this doubt seem perfectly legitimate. Mr. Schurz holds too low an estimate of the intelligence of the Germans when he claims that a liberal enforcement of the excise law, such as Brooklyn has, is impossible in New-York City.

F. O. Bettmann's Speech.

After Mr. Grosse had finished speaking, F. O. Bettmann was introduced. He said, in part:

Just one year ago to-day I had the honor of opening as chairman a meeting in this hall as the present one. It was then, in an almighty uprising, to express and foster administration of our city, and, thanks to the united efforts of the Germans, we succeeded in overthrowing a powerful political organization, it having misused the trust imposed in it.

And to-day, after one short year, the German-American Reform Union is compelled to give you the explanation why in this election we have no other alternative than to aid those we opposed at that time.

I was a living witness of the breach of confidence toward us on the part of Mayor Strong. The mayor told us then that he agreed with us that the present excise law had become a dead letter and purposeless, and that if elected he would not delay to recommend to the Legislature a change tending toward more liberality in these premises.

After Mr. Strong was elected he could not remember his ante-election promises to us. When the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws requested him to attend a demonstration for liberal Sunday laws he replied through his private secretary that he was engrossed with business matters and could not bother himself with such bagatelles.

Otto Kempner's Speech.

The only speech delivered in English was that of Otto Kempner, who was received with cheers. Mr. Kempner said, among other things:

The course pursued by William L. Strong as Mayor has been from first to last a continuous, unblushing, and offensive violation of his ante-election promises. He displayed his contempt for the sentiments of the Germans on the Sunday question from the very outset of his administration, long before he had installed Mr. Roosevelt in the Police Department, thus proving by implication that he is the real instigator of the latter's police crusade.

If you fail to rebuke by means of the ballot the mortal insults involved in the conduct of your Mayor by his appointees, his apologies, and his party; if you calmly swallow the snubs, the innuendoes, the sneers, and the blows to which you have been treated in return for your confidence and assistance at the last election, then you would show yourselves unworthy of the noble German blood that courses in your veins. That duty takes precedence over everything else. If you do not whip your traducers and deceivers at the polls, you deserve to be despised, and you will be despised by everybody.

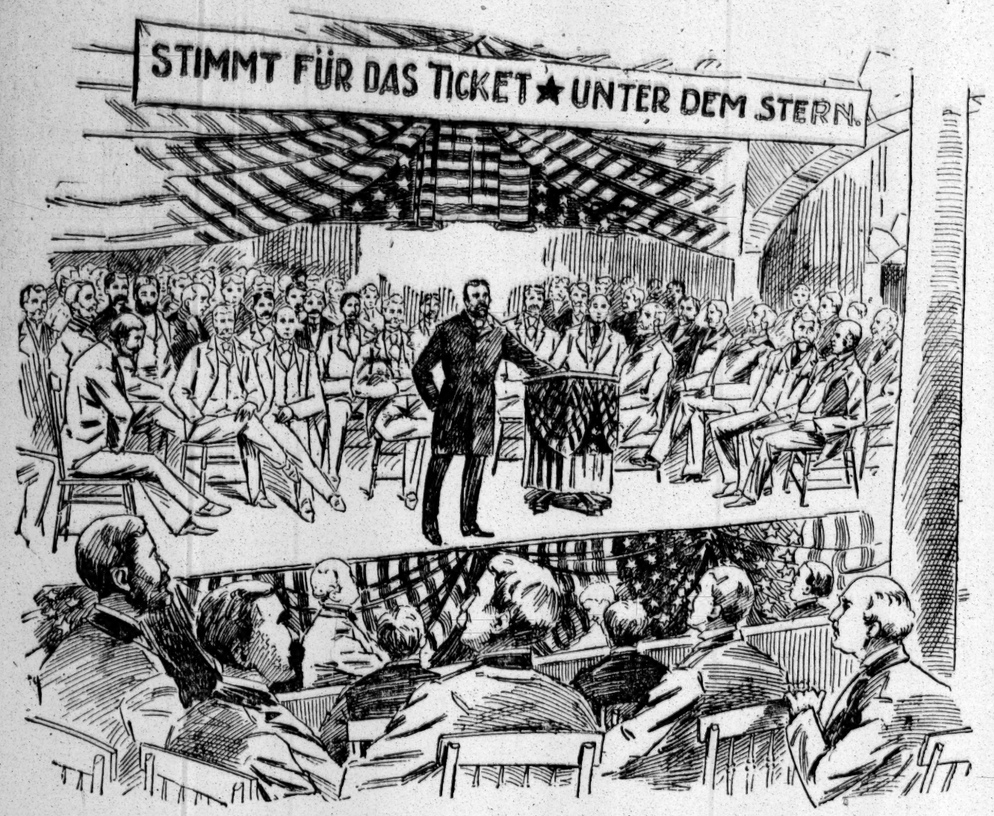
The personnel of the Tammany ticket is infinitely superior to that of the "confusionists." Compared man to man, we are obliged to give our preference to the candidates of Tammany Hall. When people rant about putting Tammany thieves back in power, let them stop to examine the actual facts, and they will be obliged to acknowledge that, in so far as the candidates are personally concerned, the cry is absolutely unwarranted.

Let us not be deceived by the senseless cry that we are surrendering our birthright to Tammany Hall. We have entered into no obligation that binds us to support that organization in the future. Our influence shall ever be exerted in the cause of good government, and we shall maintain our separate identity and independence for that purpose.

After the applause, which followed Mr. Kempner's speech, Dr. Friederich announced that the parade had been postponed until to-morrow night, and that all organizations enrolled should report ready to march at the same places and time as originally designated. He then introduced the last speaker of the evening, Tauscher de Sieghardt, who remarked that, if the German-Americans would follow the example of the Germans in 1870, and unite, they would come out of this battle again victorious. His parting words were:

"When the Germans are united, they invariably win, and they are as solid as they ever were in this fight for the personal rights of every good citizen."

The outdoor meetings did not take place, owing to the heavy rainfall. Ample preparations had been made to entertain thousands from three different platforms around the Cooper Institute. One of the principal speakers at these meetings was to have been George Juraschek, whose remarkable resemblance to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has gained for him the sobriquet of the "German Understudy for Dr. Parkhurst." Mr. Juraschek occupied a seat on the platform in the hall.



THE GERMAN-AMERICAN MASS MEETING AT THE COOPER UNION.

Dr. John Friederich, the Presiding Officer, Delivering the Opening Address at the Gathering Which Advocated More Liberal Laws for the Citizens of New-York City.

GOVERNMENT SURVEY OF WASHINGTON

An Elaborate Examination Being Made by the Geological Corps.

From The Tacoma (Washington) News.

G. E. Hunt of the United States Geological Survey Corps, now at work in this State, was in Tacoma the other day. Speaking to a reporter, about the progress of the work, Mr. Hunt said:

"We may be at work in this State for ten years, if Congress keeps up the appropriation for our bureau. Washington is a vast State. Her surface is very rough in places; and, as the work must be thorough, with a view to a final determination of the formation and contour of the ground, no pains will be spared to get every detail correct. We now have but one crew in the field. It is working in the neighborhood of Snohomish, and consists of seven men. One crew which has been at work near Ellensburg under S. S. Garnett has gone into Winter quarters. The crew at Snohomish will not quit the field until about December. Next year we expect to have three crews working in Washington. The regular season's work will last from the middle of May until some time in November.

"The season's work on Puget Sound has not been broken by inclement weather. I have never found such perfect weather in any part of the United States as Puget Sound is blessed with, and I have worked in almost all sections of the Union. The weather here is perfect. We could desire nothing better, with the slight exception of immunity from smoke of forest fires for a few weeks in the Summer. The smoke, however, does not interfere with the work.

"Our surveys will be of infinite value to the country. They will give the exact contour of all land in the State. They will be recorded with every physical and geographical feature plainly shown. The nature of all soils, the growth of vegetation found in each township and subdivision thereof, will all be noted. Drainage and water sheds will receive particular attention. All improvements, such as canals, railroads, and buildings, will be placed on record. The necessity of preliminary surveys for railroads, waterways, and the like will not be necessary. Our maps and records will furnish all such data. The records of our work will be for public use. In some European countries the contour maps are preserved by the army department for use in war, if necessary.

Food for the Tired Brain.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It furnishes building material for brain and nerves (the phosphates) and imparts renewed strength.

Highest Grade Sterling Silverware made in true English Silversmiths' manner.

HANDSOME GOODS, REASONABLE PRICES.

R. Wallace & Sons MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

HALL CAINE BACK FROM CANADA

Pleased with His Reception There—To be the Aldine Club's Guest.

Hall Caine, the English novelist, returned to this city yesterday afternoon with his family from Canada, and to-night he will be the guest at dinner of the Aldine Club of 75 Fifth Avenue.

Among the well-known authors who will meet Mr. Caine to-night, are Edward Eggleston, George W. Cable, Thomas Nelson Page, and Frank R. Stockton.

Speaking of his visit to Canada in the interest of a better copyright, Mr. Caine said last night:

"Nothing, I think, could have been more conciliatory than the spirit in which I was received, whether by Ministers or by the Publishers' Association and the Copyright Association, who may be regarded as the parties immediately interested. Indeed, I think it hardly rash to say that if my fellow authors at home had earlier conceived the idea of sending an ambassador to discuss with Canadians the difficulties of the copyright question, a good result might have been obtained long ago.

"The strong determination is that Canada should be allowed to legislate on this subject for herself. I feel that we can safely leave matters for the present in the capable hands of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, to whom I am to return at Ottawa in order to discuss details. Before doing so, however, I wish to await the arrival of Mr. Daldy, who is expected to arrive in New-York about the middle of the month, and will probably go to Ottawa with me."

Education in Oklahoma.

From The Chicago Interior.

When the story of the settlement of Oklahoma is finally written it will be recognized that few more remarkable things have happened in the settlement of the United States. Among the striking things connected with the first days is the fact that the first Legislature, early in the session, made provision for the establishment of a university, a Normal School, and for accepting and adding to the endowment offered by the United States for an Agricultural College. Each of these institutions is well established. The Agricultural College will send out a graduating class of six next June, the members having completed a four years' course. President Boyd of the university and President Morrow of the Agricultural College are Elders in the Presbyterian Church. The former is a graduate of Wooster University. The latter was for eighteen years at the head of the Agricultural College of the University of Illinois. A college under the auspices of the Congregationalists has recently been opened at Stillwater, thus giving four institutions for higher education in a territory opened to settlement six years ago.

The Her Train.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

A report comes that the officials of the New-York, Middletown and Hartford Railroad have decided to call the new doesn't-stop-at-New-Haven express the "Her" train. The New-Haven Palladium reported that when the train passed that city on its first trip the cry of "That's her!" went up from the assembled masses. The other papers defend the exclamation as altogether justifiable in the circumstances. The circumstances bid fair to be continuous, and the title holds good correspondingly. To this extent, at least, the train will recognize the University City.

Advent of Christianity in Britain.

From The Chicago Interior.

In a large class in history at a certain high school last Friday the teacher was asking questions for any one to answer who could. "When was Christianity introduced into Britain?" asked she. Up sprang a learned youth. "Seventy years B. C.," said he.

West 14th St.

1878 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1895

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"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ECONOMICAL ECONOMY

Is the only true kind. When it comes to a question of floor coverings, it is real economy to purchase our "Reliable Carpets," contracted for before the rise in wool and wages. You can thus save a considerable sum, and at the same time have carpets which will stand the wear and tear. Select patterns now. Goods delivered when needed, to be paid for at your convenience.

Furniture of All Kinds.

Open Saturday Evening.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St., NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Fulton Av., near Fulton St.

FAVORS SUNDAY SALOONS

Mayor Strong Speaks for Himself Before Republicans.

OPEN DOORS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

He Would Give the People Local Option on the Question—Knows of No Distinctive American Sunday.

Mayor Strong, notwithstanding the rain and his gout, addressed a Republican mass meeting last night, in the rooms of the Charles Marks Republican Club, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. He was accompanied by J. Sedver Page of the Union League Club.

In his speech, the Mayor, speaking for himself, said he is in favor of opening the saloons at certain hours Sunday afternoons and evenings, and also in favor of local option.

The meeting was enlivened by music by a fife and drum corps. The Mayor seemed to like the sound. He said when he began to speak that the fife and drums reminded him of Ohio. He said he would like to go back there and see if they conducted campaigns with the same kind of noise they used to make.

A set of resolutions eulogistic of the Republican platform and Party were adopted.

Mayor Strong commended the resolutions, but said that if the club did not get its friends out to the polls, it would not do any good to "resolve." He declared that in the coming election the administration would see that every one who voted should have his vote counted. He added:

I have been told that I was going to ruin the office of Mayor because I let my Commissioners appoint their own men. They say that if the people got used to that kind of thing the offices won't be worth having. Now, I don't care what kind of a time my successors are going to have if we can only get a businesslike administration. I ask every Commissioner to do his duty, and I leave his appointments to him. I don't appoint everybody, because that is the way Tammany used to do, and the voice of the people last year was a protest against that plan.

Two months ago the President of the Board of Health came to me and complained that great quantities of adulterated milk were being sold in the city.

"Why don't you arrest people who sell it?" I asked.

Mr. Wilson said that it would do no good, because with his force of inspectors he could not arrest enough of the dealers. The Justices only imposed a fine of $25, and violators of the law were caught so seldom that they could afford to pay the $25 and go on selling.

The next man arrested was fined $100 and given thirty days in prison. Two weeks from that day there was no more adulterated milk sold in New-York.

Mr. Strong declared that he was not going to say anything against the Tammany candidates personally, because he knows the men and does not believe in that way of fighting. He advised people who want to have good government to vote against the Tammany nominees.

Speaking of the excise question, the Mayor said:

I am going to give you my individual opinion now. I am not speaking for the Republican Party or the administration, but only for myself. I had a strong opinion about excise last year, and what I have learned since has only emphasized it. When we took hold of things we found a very bad law, but we have enforced it because it was the law. I am in favor of a change of that law. I would like to see local option, and we must elect a Legislature that will give the people a chance to vote on the subject.

My idea is that the saloons should open on Sunday about 2 o'clock, and stay open until 5. I am not very particular about the exact hours. Then they ought to close till 7, and then open again till 11 o'clock, when they should be closed till Monday morning. That is the law I advocate, and the one I will endeavor to have passed.

Our friend Warner Miller says that the people want an American Sabbath. I would like to know what an American Sabbath is. Out in Helena, Montana, they make a holiday of it, and they are pretty good Americans out there, too.

I am in favor of laws that the people will keep without the aid of the police, laws that nine-tenths of the people say are right.

If a liberal Sunday law were passed, I think the saloon keepers would observe it.

Somebody in the audience asked Mayor Strong what a man would do on that kind of a Sunday if he felt that he needed a morning cocktail and could not get along without it.

The Mayor replied that he had never tried morning cock tails, and did not know how much a person who was used to them longed for them. He said that he was on a yacht once where they had coffee at 4 A. M. and a cocktail at 6.

The Mayor finally gave it as opinion that the man who really needs a morning cocktail ought to get it on Saturday night, and the crowd applauded the decision heartily.

In some remarks about working from 9 o'clock A. M. until 6:30 in the evening, the Mayor gave everybody to understand that he did not intend to run for the Mayorship a second time. He said that he was going to keep these hours up till the end of his term, and then retire to private life.

J. Seaver Page followed the Mayor, and said that he was sorry to hear Mayor Strong make that last remark, but that he knew the people would not let him retire.

Mr. Lauterbach was to have been present, but did not appear.

BIG RAFTS OF LOGS ON THE MISSISSIPPI

They Are Five Hundred Feet Long and Half as Wide.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The rafting season has practically closed," remarked Secretary George Watson of the Lumbermen's Exchange. "The general public has little conception of the effect this fact has upon the army engaged in the lumber business. The disappearance of the long, low rafts, moving down the river with a steamboat at either end, tells as surely that Winter is nigh as the thermometer kept by Prof. Frankenfield. There may be one or two small rafts along before the freeze, but the rush is over, and with it, the 'all's well' and songs of timbermen leisurely inspecting the drifting cradles of lumber.

"It takes very high water to float some of the monster rafts bound from the Northern forests to St. Louis. Some of them are made up over 500 feet long and 250 feet wide—as a general thing, not more than 250 wide, owing to the short distance between the piers of some of the bridges. The raft is made up of a number of sections, called cradles, which are bound together by ropes. The cradles are drawn so closely to each other that little play is allowed in rounding an elbow in the river, nence to sweep over the sand bars which occur in the bends, high water is necessary. The usual raft draws from 2½ to 3 feet of water. A liberal quantity of shingles, laths, and lighter material usually caps the raft, giving it the appearance of a moving lumber yard.

"More than ordinary skill is required to pilot one of the rafts safely to its destination. Take a raft containing 6,000,000 feet of lumber. A steamboat assists to move it along from the rear. The rear boat is known as Saturn. A smaller craft, bound crosswise to the front end of the raft, guides its course. The lumber received here over the river last season amounts away up into the millions, and compares very favorably with last year's receipts from the same source. The low waters and Fall freeze will leave as many millions more waiting above on the banks of the river. Few accidents attend the transportation of these rafts.

"One might be led to think that the raft builders were thrown out of employment during the Winter. But such is not the case, for the great timber industry goes on in one form or another, Winter and Summer. The raft builders become hewers of trees, haulers of logs, and stackers of lumber."

Benjamin Franklin Loses His Head.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Benjamin Franklin has lost his head, and the much-prized statue which the University of Pennsylvania brought from the Columbian Exposition will be removed from the university campus. It stood at the World's Fair before the Electrical Building, where it was protected from the weather. The university authorities, when it was learned that the figures would be destroyed, secured the statue of Franklin, intending to place it in the university library in honor of the founder. It was discovered that the piece was much too large to be erected in the library, and it was placed on the campus after it had been coated with a preparation to prevent its decay. It withstood successfully one Winter season, but the Summer's heat decayed it throughout. First the Rite, which was greatly prized, was lost, and now the head is gone.

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GERMAN AID FOR FUSION

Mass Meeting of the Citizens' Union in Grand Central Palace.

AN EXCISE ADDRESS BY SETH LOW

Speeches Against Tammany by Dr. J. H. Senner, Carl Schurz, Jacob H. Schiff, and John DeWitt Warner.

The meeting of the German-American Citizens' Union, in Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, last evening, was in point of numbers and enthusiasm a decided success.

Enough people turned out in spite of the stormy weather, to fill at least four-fifths of the big hall, and in that number was a scattering of women. It had not been expected earlier in the evening that the hall would be half full.

A good band kept the crowd in good humor until about 8:20 o'clock, when the meeting was opened. In the meantime Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Carl Schurz, President Seth Low of Columbia College, Gustav H. Schwab, and Jacob H. Schiff took seats on the platform. As they entered the hall they were loudly applauded.

A paper was handed around the hall containing the names of about 100 honorary Vice Presidents and 25 Secretaries.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Joseph H. Senner, who spoke in German. He said that the action of the German-American Reform Union is to be greatly regretted. He could only imagine that its members are dreaming, but he hoped they would soon awake to the folly and inconsistency of their position.

The fusion ticket, he said, is undoubtedly the best one in the field, and the only one for respectable Germans to support.

Dr. Senner then introduced J. H. Schiff as the Chairman of the meeting, alluding to him as a man who has always had the welfare of the community at heart.

Mr. Schiff spoke briefly upon the objects and purposes of the meeting, and in alluding to the excise law, he called the attention of his hearers to the fact that Tammany was responsible for it. He then introduced President Low.

Mr. Low, who was heartily received, started off with a funny story accounting for the fact that he wore evening dress. He then said that he would talk of the excise law as an American-born citizen of New-England stock.

He said that perhaps it was just as well that the excise question had been brought up in this campaign. It seemed irrational to him that because a certain element in the community believes in a liberal Sunday law, that they should, therefore, try to turn over the city to what is known to be bad government. What should be done, he said, is to try and have the law repealed, if it is objectionable. This cannot be accomplished by electing the Tammany county ticket.

There is a strong feeling, he said, among a great body of American citizens that this excise question should be taken out of politics altogether. That is his opinion also. The Excise Board, with its arbitrary powers, should be abolished. The number of saloons should be fixed, and the city should discriminate as to the character of the men who receive licenses.

Every city, he said, is divided on the subject of Sunday opening. Many persons believe in the present law, while many think that it is unjust. Some laws everybody believes in, such as the laws on theft; blue laws nobody believes in. This sentiment that put the blue laws on the books has ceased to be behind them. The excise law comes between these two, and the best solution of the question is to submit it to the voters. The fusion platform, he said, pledged its framers to do that very thing.

Mr. Low said he cannot see how progress would be made by electing the Tammany ticket. When the leopard changes its spots he will be prepared to see Tammany change its nature. He cannot believe that the more enlightened element among the German-American citizens will vote to put Tammany back in power.

As Mr. Low closed his speech, John De Witt Warner and Commissioner Sutro entered the hall. They were received with applause.

The next speaker was Gustav H. Schwab, who, in a few words, urged the German-American citizens to vote against Tammany candidates.

Mr. Warner then spoke at some length and with much force. He said that the real issue is whether the good citizens of New-York shall have to do with the government of the city or not. The question is, will the German citizens assist in completing the work of reform that was so well begun last year?

Tammany Hall never dared to face an issue squarely, he said. It always tried to divert attention from its black record. It shouted "P. P. A." last year, and this year it calls for "personal liberty."

The same excise law was on the books last year, and Tammany Hall placed that law on the books.

Mr. Warner said that he does not believe in enforcing such a bad law to the letter. Sunday, he said, should be the happiest day of all the week, and not the dullest.

The meeting was brought to a close by an eloquent appeal in German by Carl Schurz for the fusion ticket. He said the hope of good, honest government rested in it, and that the excise question would never be settled by returning Tammany to power.

Forbidden Fruit.

From The Chicago Interior.

The first important fact in the recorded history of man was eating forbidden fruit—not because he cared about the fruit, but because it was forbidden. It is a predatory instinct in human nature. If you want an apple tree clubbed say to the boys that they can have the fruit of every tree but that one. We shall be surprised if the late designation of a particular educational tree as one of which, if the young men eat they shall ecclesiastically die does not develop the Adamic spirit.

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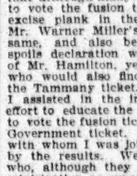
WOULD HOLD THE GERMANS

Arthur Von Briesen in Defense of the Good Government Ticket.

HIS LETTER SENT TO JOSEPH H. CHOATE

Answers Remarks Made at the Fusion Meeting—Believes that Thousands of Votes Will be Turned from Tammany.

Arthur Von Briesen has sent a letter to Joseph H. Choate, replying to the strictures passed by him and several other speakers at the fusion mass meeting Wednesday night, on the Good Government men who refused to withdraw their forces. Mr. Von Briesen's contention is that the Germans were determined not to support the fusion ticket, and that the only chance of keeping them from voting the Tammany ticket was to leave them the Good Government ticket as an alternative.



The letter is as follows:

Joseph H. Choate:

Dear Sir: I observe that you, with many others, regard the position taken by the Good Government Clubs during the present campaign to be ill advised and injurious to the interests of the city at large. As one of the members of the Good Government Clubs who have taken a sincere interest in the present campaign, permit me to lay before you for your information certain important reasons that induced me to remain with the Good Government Party, in the firm belief that by so doing I best serve the interests of the city.

When I returned from my vacation in the early part of September, I found that the Germans in this city had, through their newspapers and leaders, been inflamed to an intensity of feeling that surpassed every reasonable expectation. They had been told, and believed, as I was sorry to find, that the Reform Administration which they so loyally helped to bring into power was inimical to them in regard to what they were told was personal liberty. To reason with them on that point I found was a hopeless endeavor. Almost without exception they were determined not to support the reform movement; that is to say, a movement which would logically follow the action of the better citizens in 1894.

I observed with the utmost anxiety and sorrow that by unscrupulous office holders and office seekers, and by ambitious partisans, they had been led to believe it their duty to vote this year for Tammany Hall. The efforts made by some well-meaning gentlemen to withdraw a large portion of the German vote from this Tammany leaning, and to enlist it in the support of the fusion ticket, met, according to my belief and careful observation, with no substantial response.

I am as anxious that Tammany Hall should be defeated as you and those who last night stood on the platform with you can possibly be. One of the questions with me was, therefore, how best can Tammany Hall be laid low—how can we assist to bring about that result? Paramount, of course, was the still higher question of not permitting the Good Government movement to fall into helpless inactivity.

In considering the first question, I concluded that although many Germans could not be induced to vote the fusion ticket, largely because of the excise plank in the Saratoga platform and of Mr. Warner Miller's speeches in supporting the same, and also because of Mr. Lauterbach's spoils declaration when he presented the name of Mr. Hamilton, yet there were many Germans who would also find themselves unable to vote the Tammany ticket. Under those circumstances I assisted in the inauguration of a systematic effort to educate the Germans who were unwilling to vote the fusion ticket to a support of the Good Government ticket. In this effort the gentlemen with whom I was joined were greatly encouraged by the results. We found that those Germans who, although they still regarded the reform administration as opposed to their ideas of personal liberty, were in a great many instances unwilling to vote the Tammany ticket. Should we not give them the opportunity to withdraw from the support of Tammany Hall and to help in the good work of maintaining the Good Government system in respectable proportions, or should we have abandoned these people to the choice of either not voting at all or voting the Tammany ticket?

We sincerely believe that the activity of the Good Government Clubs on the east side will result in taking from Tammany Hall thousands of votes that otherwise would have gone to support our principal enemy. We maintain that if the fusion ticket should be successful it will be largely due to the fact that the Good Government people have withdrawn from the support of Tammany Hall thousands of votes that but for our action would have been Tammany votes.

I believe that you will agree with me that if the result should be as I stated, we will have done a patriotic duty of the highest character in the face of almost universal opposition; and I also believe that you will agree with me that it is better that citizens who would decline to vote the fusion ticket, and who would also decline to vote the Tammany ticket, will by casting their vote in support of the Good Government candidates, produce a positive beneficial effect when but for the existence of the Good Government ticket in the field their silence on election day would result in a negative and injurious effect.

These were reasons, among others, which induced me and many of the gentlemen who remained true to the Good Government principles to act as we did, and if you still believe that by so doing we were in error, I should be greatly surprised. The principal mistake, it seems to me, that was made in the arguments against the Good Government ticket arose from the belief of our critics that every vote not given to the Good Government party would go to the fusion ticket.

I trust that the above explanation will show that that assumption rests on error. I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly, A. V. BRIESEN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1895.

Mr. Von Briesen submitted this letter to the Campaign Committee of the Good Government Clubs before putting it in the mail. All the members of the committee who saw it strongly approved of its contents.

WILL HAVE HONEST WATCHERS.

The Good Government Committee Searching for Good Men.

The Good Government Committee on Watchers, of which Preble Tucker is Chairman, is working hard to provide honest and competent watchers for the polls on election day.

Mr. Tucker said yesterday that he would be glad if students attending the various colleges in the city, theological as well as others, who wished to give their assistance on election day, would send their names and addresses to him.

The possibility of friction between the members of the seceding and non-seceding Good Government Clubs over the arrangements for providing watchers is believed to be past.

Members of seceding clubs appeared yesterday at the Good Government Campaign Headquarters and announced their willingness to work harmoniously under the direction of Mr. Tucker's committee.

THE FIFTY AND THEIR CASH.

Republicans Expect None for the Use of Watchers.

The campaign managers at Republican County Headquarters definitely gave up yesterday the notion of getting any money out of the Committee of Fifty for watchers. Mr. Van Cott's visit to the Fifty Headquarters Wednesday afternoon was apparently unsuccessful in relieving the tension of the situation, because Mr. Lauterbach, who had been confined to his house by a sore throat, appeared yesterday before the Executive Committee of the Fifty and talked vigorously for fully fifteen minutes.

Barring the payment of the printing bills, which are heavy, all the Republican County Campaign Committee expects to receive from the Committee of Fifty will be some money for the payment of instructors.

By the present election laws, paid workers will not be able to ask registered citizens to vote, though unpaid volunteers may do so.

The calculations as to the result of the city election yesterday at Republican Headquarters were based upon the size of the anti-Tammany vote last year.

"There were 154,000 votes cast for the anti-Tammany ticket last year," said one authority, "and there is plenty of room for shrinkage without destroying the majority of 47,000 which we had then."

At the same time even the most sanguine of the Republicans said the majority for the fusion ticket would be a narrow one at best.

GOV. MORTON MAY PRESIDE.

His Presence Desired at an East Side Meeting To-night.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty, at its usual daily meeting yesterday, in the Gilsey House, gave its approval to the sending of an invitation to Gov. Morton to preside at a meeting in the Windsor Theatre to-night.

It was known that Gov. Morton would be in town to-day, and John Murray Mitchell put forward a plea to the Committee of Fifty to have the Governor appear at a meeting on the east side. Edward Lauterbach, who was with the Committee of Fifty yesterday for half an hour, was asked for his opinion, and he said that Gov. Morton's presence at such a meeting would be very desirable from a Republican standpoint, and that he would do all he could to induce the Governor to accept the invitation.

John Murray Mitchell ran last year for Congress in the Eighth District against James H. Walsh, and was defeated. He has since given notice of a contest as soon as Congress meets. Mr. Mitchell is a brother of ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell.

At Republican State Headquarters, Mr. Hackett said he knew Gov. Morton was coming to town, but he had no idea whether he would accept the invitation to preside at the meeting in the Windsor Theatre or not.

AN A. P. A. CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT

Editor of a Waltham Paper Defendant—Complainant an Alderman.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The Middlesex Grand Jury, sitting at Lowell, has brought an indictment for criminal libel against Thomas B. Eaton of Waltham, President of the United States Watch Factory, and editor and proprietor of The Waltham Evening News.

The complaint was made by Charles E. Sayward, Alderman at Large, from Ward 4, Waltham, concerning whose American Protective Association connections and antecedents The News had had something to say.

It is understood that Mr. Sayward is supported by the American Protective Association, and the case will be made a test by both sides.

THE TRACTION COMPANY MUST PAY.

A Driver Badly Injured by a Trolley Collision Recovers $10,000.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 31.—Charles Widmayer of 342 West Forty-ninth Street, New-York, was injured in a trolley collision at Montgomery and Monmouth Streets, this city, July 14. A truck he was driving was wrecked. Widmayer's leg was broken, and he was internally injured.

He brought suit against the Consolidated Traction Company for $20,000 on the ground that he had been made lame for life. The trial ended to-day, with a verdict in Widmayer's favor for $10,000.

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By Roberta Littlehale. The graphic recital of an actual California stage robbery.

From a Trolley Post.
By Margaret Dodge. A small Texas cowboy and a hand-organ monkey are this drama's chief actors.

An Andenken.
By Julia Magruder. A touching story of artist life, love, and adventure in the Tyrolean Alps.

The Man From Maine.
By J. D. Ellsworth. An amusing illustration of the fact that prohibition doesn't always prohibit.

A Wedding Tombstone.
By Clarice Irene Clingham. A weirdly impressive tale of New-England village life.

The Other One.
By A. H. Gibson. The grewsome account of a terrible vengeance.

Stateroom Six.
By William Albert Lewis. A dramatic incident of old-time Mississippi steamboat travel.

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By H. D. Umbstaetter. A case of legal cunning pitted against circumstantial evidence.

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IN THE BOSS'S OWN TOWN

The "Side-Door" Sunday a Flourishing Institution in Oswego.

PLENTY TO DRINK SEVEN DAYS A WEEK

Platt's Fellow-Townsmen Do Not Care a Rap About the Excise Question — They Have Free Rum All the Time.

OWEGO, Oct. 31.—It was Mr. Platt's idea at Saratoga to say nothing on the question of excise in the Republican State platform. In the little conference in the United States Hotel on the Sunday night previous to the convention the question was discussed fully and freely, and, as a matter of course, the other conferrees agreed with Mr. Platt.

Mr. Platt's idea is fully indorsed also by the people of his native village. They are by far more in sympathy both in sentiment and in practice with their member of the "Big Four" than are the citizens of Herkimer in sympathy with Warner Miller, who also is one of the quartet.

The people of Owego believe in letting well enough alone, and well enough just at present means a "side-door" Sunday. There is no demand here for a law which would permit Sunday selling. Every one who wants a drink on Sunday can get it, and to authorize by law the opening of saloons on any portion of Sunday would be regarded by Democrats and Republicans alike as a scandalous proceeding not to be tolerated.

There is a scandal in the liquor business right here in Mr. Platt's own town, the like of which, if it existed in New-York City, in proportion to population would be considered something sufficient to call for an uprising like that against Tammany last year. The law has been violated openly and without much attempt to enforce it.

This town voted "no license" a few years ago, and the Excise Board granted no licenses in the year covered by the vote. Thereby the strictly temperance people were pleased, and as they sat in their homes nights and Sundays they reflected on the high moral tone of their abiding place. They had the official records of the local Excise Board as a guarantee against the traffic in liquor. So far as the records showed there were no spirituous or malt liquors sold as beverages.

There were at that time in this city certain persons, resident and transient, who had well-developed thirsts, which continued with them seven days in the week, and did not cease to burn even late into the night, when good people ought to be abed. It is said that in this particular the town of Owego was not much unlike others which are situated in the "southern tier."

In spite of the "no-license" vote, men were found who made it their principal business to keep on hand stocks of liquors. They did not sell under cover in all cases; some sold openly, as if the Excise Board were not in existence.

If the people who professed to favor no license, and had so voted, took the trouble to investigate as to the sale of liquors, they overlooked the results of their search, and for a time the unlawful traffic went on.

Then—some time in 1893—there came a spasm of reform. According to the testimony now at hand, agents of a law and order league in Connecticut came here as detectives, and without much trouble succeeded in getting all the evidence that was wanted that the rules against selling had been violated.

All this evidence was laid before a Grand Jury, and the Grand Jury promptly indicted the offenders. The sentiment for temperance was satisfied again. The batch of indictments numbered about eighty.

It turned out that an indictment against a saloon keeper was no more deadly to the victim here than an indictment against "Fatty" Grote in New-York. The indicted men gave bail, and nothing more has been heard of the matter.

There came a change in sentiment after this. The town changed its ideas as to license, and elected by a majority of two or three hundred, a Board of Excise which was in favor of granting liquor licenses. There are now a few more than thirty saloons doing business under the licenses. Some of them are conducted by the same men and in the same locations, and in about the same circumstances, as when this was a no license town.

Two or three of these men talked with a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the subject of excise.

"I got one count against me when the Grand Jury was making the indictments," said one. "Some who were in the business got more than one. It never made much difference. It was no trouble to get bail. I sold when the town was no license, and made no bones about it. I sometimes sell on Sunday now—some Sundays I do a pretty good business."

"Would you favor a law which gave the right to open the saloons for a portion of Sunday?"

"No. Certainly not. What's the use?"

"It would simply legalize what you say you do now in violation of the law."

"Well, I'll tell you straight; the people of this town wouldn't stand such a law. Both parties would go against it. People don't want any such thing as that in this section."

"How about a local-option law?"

"There ought to be no objection to that, but if it came to a vote here, there would be only one kind cast. The saloon keepers themselves would vote against it, and so would the men that do the drinking."

"The question, then, cuts no figure, you think?"

"Why, no; what's the use?"

Neither Democrats or Republicans are giving any prominence to the excise question.

Some one sent from out of town a number of copies of Warner Miller's Cooper Union speech to Republican County Chairman Smith. He put them in his waste basket.

ACCUSED OF FALSE REGISTRATION

Charges Against a Republican District Captain—Two Men Sentenced.

John C. Sheehan, Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany, said yesterday:

"We have taken every precaution to prevent any effort in the direction of illegal registration. If any one claiming friendship for this organization should have attempted it, we would have been the first to have brought him to justice. The Republicans should have been as careful.

"I have just learned that a Republican election district Captain in the Sixth Assembly District, named De Matteo, was arrested to-day on the charge of having illegally registered. There was complete proof of his guilt in the hands of the police.

"He lives up town and he registered down town. He was taken before City Magistrate Crane, and was released on parole until to-morrow morning. This was a very strange proceeding, it seems to me, especially almost on the even of election day."

Judge Allison, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday sentenced to sixty days in the penitentiary the two men who, on Tuesday, pleaded guilty to false registration.

The prisoners are John Berry, who registered from the Olive Tree lodging house, at 342 East Twenty-third Street, and John Reilly, who registered from the Washington, a lodging house at 153 East Twenty-third Street.

Judge Allison said: "I shall sentence these men for a much shorter time than I had intended to at the time they pleaded. This is a serious crime, but I am now satisfied that these men were not backed by any combination, but were simply drunk and ignorant. They have a right to vote somewhere, but not where they registered."

Indorsed the Regular Nominees.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn held a ratification meeting at 44 Court Street last evening, and indorsed the regular Democratic nominees. Speeches were made by William Keller, Frederick Lee, Charles Frederick Adams, and James D. Bell. There were about twenty-five persons present.

WAS AWED BY A REVOLVER

The Night Station Agent at Scarborough Relieved of His Watch by Three Tramps.

SCARBOROUGH, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Three supposed tramps waylaid Thomas Baxter, the assistant agent of this small station on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in plain view of Sing Sing Prison, this morning. This agent is a young telegraph operator who works all night for the convenience of Vice President Webb, who lives near by.

Baxter saw three men loitering suspiciously about the station. He had the shades of the office drawn down. When he raised one of them one of the men on the outside pointed a revolver at him and ordered him to open the door, which he did. Then the three entered and rummaged the office, and broke open the ticket cabinet, thinking there was money in it, but were disappointed, as no money is ever left there over night. They were so vexed that they mixed the tickets all up. There were two American Express packages in the office containing valuable property, but the thieves did not touch them.

The Post Office is also there, but they did not touch a letter. All their work was under the observation of young Baxter. Finding no other booty they relieved the young man of his watch, which he gave up with reluctance. Just then the early newspaper train came thundering up the track and the men decamped. They dropped and stepped on the young man's watch, which was afterward found badly smashed. The thieves carried away no plunder.

RICHARD CROKER'S EXPLANATION

RECEIVED CHECKS, HE SAYS, FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES.

Investigation Conducted by the Commissioners of Accounts for Campaign Capital.

Richard Croker talked freely yesterday about the two checks made out to his order by George S. Greene, Chief Engineer of the Dock Department, which reached him through Dock Commissioner Cram, and which were produced at the investigation by the Commissioners of Accounts into the administration of the Dock Department. Mr. Croker says the checks were regarded by him as political contributions for campaign purposes. They came in with many other checks from prominent men, and he turned them over to the Treasurer of Tammany Hall. They were used in helping to defray the expenses of the campaign.

"What reason was there for me to suppose that these checks were anything but contributions to the campaign fund to help defray the expenses of the campaign?" said Mr. Croker. "I don't know this man Greene, and I never saw him in my life to my knowledge. If he says that he sent me those checks to secure his position, and that they were intended for me personally as a bribe, he is not a fit person to hold the position he now occupies, and he ought to be made to vacate it.

"This so-called investigating committee—the Commissioners of Accounts—was created to furnish campaign material in the fight against Tammany Hall. For two weeks they have heralded forth that a great sensation was coming, which would demolish Tammany Hall. They shouted about checks and hinted at great corruption, and, after all this noise and bluster, all they produce are two checks, contributions to the campaign fund, made out to my name, and this man Greene says he paid the money to secure his place.

"Why, the whole thing is almost too ridiculous to consider seriously.

"There are hundreds of men—yes, thousands, I might say—in this city to-day who have regularly sent contributions to help defray the expenses of the Democratic campaign.

"These men sent checks payable to me as Chairman of the Finance Committee. To whom else should they send them? Some of the men who have helped Tammany financially are now in the Committee of Fifty. There are private business men.

"A campaign cannot be run without money any more than you can operate a railroad without capital. Why don't these so-called Commissioners of Accounts produce checks sent to the Committee of Fifty or to the Goo Goos or to the I. C. O.'s? Every day these organizations advertise for money. Every day they are receiving checks similar to this. But they want to attack Tammany by an investigation that has as yet proved nothing. This investigation is nothing as a boomerang, for each day the people see how flimsy is the evidence of alleged corruption against Tammany Hall. They can't fool the people all the time. They fooled the people once, but they can't do it a second time. The people are aware now that our claim that Tammany is the only real reform party in this city is sound. That has been proved since Mayor Strong came into power.

"The present administration can't fool the people on the reform dodge. Figures speak for themselves. They have advanced the tax rate 11 points in this year's budget and 13 points on next year's, which means a total of 31 points. That will appeal to the people. They roared about John C. Sheehan's expenditure of $90,000, and then spend $127,000 in the same way for police supplies.

"The tide has begun to set, and they might just as well try to stop the East River from flowing as to prevent Tammany from winning. Attempts by their one-hundred-and-twenty-five-thousand-dollar Commissioners of Accounts to prove petit larceny, without any foundation to work on, will avail them nothing."

MR. BANKS SAYS HE WAS ROBBED

His Yacht Steward Accused of Keeping Money Instead of Paying Bills.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 31.—Commodore David Banks, formerly of the Atlantic Yacht Club, was before Justice MacKenna's court here to-day to press the charge of grand larceny against William H. Clark, who was steward of his schooner yacht Water Witch last Summer.

The specific charge before Justice MacKenna was that about a month ago the steward misappropriated $88 which was given him to pay bills contracted in the village. Clark was held for the action of the Grand Jury. Commodore Banks told the Court that this was only a small item compared with the steward's stealings. At all the stops made by the yacht during the Summer, he said, the steward had been given money to pay the bills, and the receipt of bills of late from merchants in many places shows that he has appropriated the money to his own use. After Clark has paid the penalty of the charge on which he was arraigned to-day, Commodore Banks says he will ask for extradition papers from the Governors of Connecticut and Massachusetts to have him tried there for larceny. Larger amounts were taken by Clark in New-London, Conn., and Cottage City, Mass. Clark is a native of Chicago.

Killed Himself in Central Park.

The dead body of a man whose vest and shirt bore the name of J. Gutman, was found in Central Park yesterday, near the Ninety-seventh Street transverse road. There was a bullet hole in his head back of the left ear, and near him was a revolver with one exploded shell and five loaded ones. He had evidently killed himself.

The man was about sixty years old, and five feet six inches tall. He wore a black overcoat and vest, a gray undercoat, and black striped trousers.

Among other things in his pockets were four ten-dollar bills, some small change, the by-laws of Progressive Lodge, No. 339, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a card of the Williamsburg Savings Bank numbered 131,108.

The Irving Reception Postponed.

The intended reception to Sir Henry Irving, which was to have taken place last night at the New-York Press Club, 24 West Twenty-sixth Street, has been postponed until Nov. 11, when, instead of a reception, a midnight supper will be given by the members of the club. The date first arranged for the reception was not suitable to Sir Henry.

Hood's Pills aid digestion, prevent that feeling of fullness and distress, and gently yet effectively assist in the assimilation and digestion of food. They do not gripe or weaken, but strengthen and stimulate. All druggists. 25c.

Quaker Wisdom

"You may light another candle by your own without loss." Recommend Quaker Oats to your neighbor.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

ARE REPUBLICANS FRIGHTENED?

Suddenly Decided to Hold a Mass Meeting in Carnegie Hall To-morrow Night.

The Republicans made a new move last night by resolving to hold a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on Saturday night. Among the speakers at the meeting will be Chauncey Depew, Elihu Root, Frank Hiscock, Edward Lauterbach, and Mrs. Helen V. Boswell. This meeting is intended to be a harmonious gathering of the Platt and anti-Platt elements of the party, with Chauncey M. Depew to furnish the music, and Frank Hiscock to represent the non-Puritan rural ballast. Warner Miller has not been invited to speak.

As Mr. Hackett announced yesterday afternoon that the State campaign was practically over, and Mr. Lauterbach said later in the day that everything was finished but the voting, the sudden calling of this meeting is taken by outsiders to mean that the Republicans have suddenly had a dreadful scare of some kind.

It may be that the fact disclosed yesterday that there were 102,000 German names on the present registered list of voters for this city had something to do with the calling of this meeting.

Last year there were 96,000 German names on the register, and in 1892 there were 100,000 German names. Of course the term German includes Hebrews who have adopted Teutonic names.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

—If any supporter of John P. Madden the Jefferson candidate for Mayor of Long Island City, or Dr. Benjamin G. Strong, who seeks the same office on the Republican ticket, has $2,500 to wager, he will be accommodated by Patrick J. Murphy, a well-known sporting man of that city, who offers to bet $500 on each of the five city wards in favor of Gleason. Mr. Murphy is confident that Mr. Gleason will carry all the wards, and is willing to stake his money on that basis. Two friends of Mr. Gleason called at the Jefferson Clubhouse last night and offered to take up a bet that had been announced from there. They had $900 with them, but not one of Mr. Madden's supporters would take up the offer. They all said that they did not know of any offer to bet having been made from the clubhouse. Mr. Murphy says he will bet $900 against $500 that Alderman Joseph Cassidy, who is Candidate Madden's campaign manager, will not be re-elected in the Second Ward.

—There is no let up in the Mayoralty fight in Long Island City. Each of the three candidates positively asserts that he is sure to be elected. They have been designated as the most confident men who ever contested the office. From the outlook at present Candidate Gleason has the best chance of the three of coming out ahead.

—De Forrest Grant, President of Good Government Club A, received a telegram yesterday from Syracuse asking him to send some speakers there as soon as possible. He said afterward that he regarded this as a very encouraging sign of the interest which the cities of the State were taking in the Good Government methods.

TO-DAY'S POLITICAL CALENDAR.

State Democracy Meetings—Third Assembly District, Bleecker Hall, 220 Bleecker Street; speeches by Simon Sterne, George Walton Green, Col. Robert G. Monroe, and William H. Law. Twelfth Assembly District, Apollo Hall, 126 and 128 Clinton Street; speeches by John Jeroloman, James Byrne, John De Witt Wiggins, and Charles S. Fairchild. Thirteenth Assembly District, 627 Eighth Avenue; speeches by James F. Keenan and Michael Nolly. Twenty-second Assembly District, Curry's Hall, 227 East Forty-seventh Street; speeches by Lawrence F. Mingey, Franklin Pierce, and Calvin Tomkins. Twenty-fifth Assembly District, Chimney Corner, 57 West Twenty-fifth Street; speeches by L. I. Delafield, William H. Law, John Jeroloman, and Abraham I. Elkus. Twenty-sixth Assembly District, 1,210 First Avenue; speeches by Edward L. Purdy, Franklin Pierce, Edward Gavagan, and Edward J. Kisley. Thirty-second Assembly District, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; speeches by Abraham I. Elkus, William Arrowsmith, Lawrence F. Mingey, and Mr. Fennelly. Thirty-fifth Assembly District, Urbach's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue; speeches by Charles S. Fairchild, John De Witt Warner, George Walton Green, and Col. Robert G. Monroe. Thirtieth Assembly District, Proebsol's Hall, Second Avenue and Ninety-second Street; speeches by Frederick J. Stith, Mark M. Schlesinger, Michael Fennelly, and others in English and German. Twenty-first Senatorial District, Urbach's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue; speeches by Charles S. Fairchild, Francis M. Scott, John Fennel, George Walton Green, and Dr. Joseph Senner. Eighteenth Assembly District, Washington Hall, First Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets; speeches by Henry De Forest Baldwin and E. L. Purdy—all to-night. Twenty-sixth Assembly District meeting of business men at 1,330 Avenue A, at 8 P. M.

German-American Citizens' Association Assembly District Meetings.—First District, 100 Hudson Street; Tenth District, 46 Avenue A; Sixteenth District, 118 and 120 Columbia Street; Eighteenth District, 351 East Seventeenth Street; Twenty-second District, 340 East Forty-sixth Street; Thirtieth District, 177 East Fourth Street. (Cleveland Club.) Thirty-second District, 1,915 Third Avenue; Thirty-fourth District, Kraemer's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue. All at 8 P. M.

Mass meeting of citizens, without regard to party, to indorse the candidacy of Amos J. Cummings for Congress. Addresses by ex-Gov. Flower, Gen. Sickles, Postmaster Dayton, Controller Fitch, ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, Gen. O'Beirne, District Attorney Fellows, ex-Congressman Kerr, and the Hon. Lafe Pence. At Koster & Bial's old hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, at 8 P. M.

German-American Reform Association Assembly District Meetings.—Fourth District, 209 East Broadway; Twenty-second District, 908 Second Avenue; Twenty-third District, Blangemann's Hall, 19 Manhattan Street, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Twenty-fourth District, New-York Mannerchor Hall, East Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. All at 8 P. M.

A meeting in support of the Democratic ticket will be held under the auspices of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic Club of the City of New-York. Speeches by ex-Gov. Flower, Perry Belmont, Commissioner Roosevelt, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and District Attorney Fellows. 617 Fifth Avenue, 8 P. M.

Mass meeting of Good Government Club X, (Fourth Assembly District.) Addresses by Mayor Strong, Police Commissioner Roosevelt, and Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring. 215 East Broadway, 8 P. M.

The fusion candidates will meet with the Republican County Executive Committee at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, at 4:30 P. M.

James A. Garfield Republican Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, ratification meeting, Lyceum Opera House, Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, 8 P. M.

Dr. Parkhurst will pay his respects to ex-Inspector Williams at the Good Government Club mass meeting in Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, at 8 P. M.

Tammany Hall Assembly District Meetings.—Fourteenth District, 129 Avenue C; Sixteenth District, 720 East Ninth Street. Both at 8 P. M.

Mass meeting of the Republican Association of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

German-American Republican Club of the Eighth Assembly District, ratification meeting, 98 Forsyth Street, 8 P. M.

Independent County Organization mass meeting, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

IN MEMORY OF DR. HALL

SERVICES HELD IN HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

His Associates in the Protestant Episcopal Ministry Pay Tribute—Bishop Littlejohn's Address.

A solemn and impressive service was held last night in Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, in memory of Charles Henry Hall, D. D., for twenty-six years rector of the parish. There was little attempt at decoration, two large bunches of chrysanthemums and one of handsome white roses being all the flowers in the chancel.

As the processional was sung, some forty clergymen of the diocese of Long Island marched down the right aisle and up the centre, taking seats in the front of the church. Conspicuous in the white-robed procession was the venerable Right Rev. Abram N. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island.

In the chancel were the Rev. Drs. Alsop, Edward McGuffy, J. Townsend Russell, who is at present in charge of the church; Charles W. Homer, Henry C. Swentzel, and George Williamson Smith.

The regular services of the Episcopal Church were conducted by Dr. Russell and Dr. Smith. Then Bishop Littlejohn delivered a short memorial address.

"When I come to make the annual record of the diocese," he said, "an opportunity will be given me to speak as I desire of our departed friend and brother, the late rector of this parish.

"At present I may venture to express only the deep and growing sense of our loss, greater to those nearest and dearest to him, but only less to the parish he loved, blessed by his services for twenty-five years, and to the Church at large, enriched by his varied learning.

"It is to us a most precious comfort that our dear brother was not taken in the providence of God until he had completed and rounded out more than fifty years of laborious and fruitful service, and was literally crowned with honors.

"Again do I express my deepest feeling when I say that we thank God that our dear brother was found faithful until death, and passed to a final accounting with a conscience as nearly devoid of offense as human infirmity will allow, and with a holy assurance that a change would only lead him to the fullness of eternal life."

Bishop Littlejohn then introduced the Rev. Charles W. Homer, rector of St. James's Parish, Brooklyn. Dr. Homer devoted the chief part of his address to reading the minute which the Clerical League of the Diocese of Long Island inserted in its records on the death of Dr. Hall.

This minute declared that they wished "to place on record their grateful appreciation of Dr. Hall's eminent services to the Church at large," and in this connection spoke of his labors as member of the Committee on Canons.

Of Dr. Hall's character Dr. Homer had this to say: "At times he seemed a high churchman, at times a low churchman, and of late years a broad churchman, but he was always a churchman." Dr. Homer also spoke in terms of high praise of Dr. Hall's influence in civic affairs.

The last speaker was the Rev. Dr. George W. Smith, President of Trinity College, who took for his text, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life," and cited Dr. Hall as one who had lived up to the saying.

TWO KILLED AT AN UNGUARDED CROSSING

John Havenel and Henry Vogel Crushed to Death at Linden, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 31.—John Havenel and Henry Vogel, residents of Linden, were instantly killed, and Patrick Hughes, a hackman, fatally injured to-night at the Pennsylvania crossing at Linden.

Havenel and Vogel alighted from a train and engaged Hughes to take them home. On account of the rain the curtains of the carriage were drawn. Hughes drove on the track directly in front of the Pacific express, bound east. The carriage was smashed to splinters, but the horse escaped uninjured.

The bodies of Vogel and Havenel were found some distance away, much mangled. Hughes, who was injured internally, had one leg broken and his head badly cut, was brought to the Elizabeth Hospital.

There are gates at the crossing where the accident occurred, but it is said the gateman had gone home.

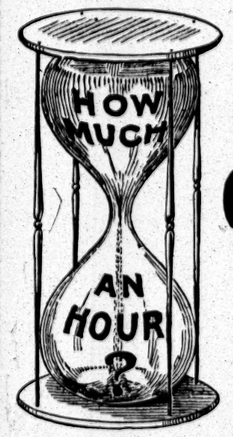
AN ELECTION LAW VIOLATION CHARGED

Two Men Gave a Power House as Their Address.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 31.—Edward McKenna and James Murname, two men who registered in the Seventh Election District of the First Ward of this city, were arrested to-day on a warrant charging them with violations of the election law. The men gave their address as 29 West Seventh Street, which is an old power house owned by ex-Mayor Gleason.

It is said that three warrants for other men who registered from the same place have been issued. Police Justices Duffy and Ingram have so far issued about fifty warrants on charges of false registration. It is reported that there are twenty-two suspected cases on the books in the First District of the First Ward. McKenna and Murname were released on bail to-night. The accused men say they are employed as watchman in the power house, and that it is their place of residence.

How much is your time worth? How much do you value your strength? Is your money worth saving? Buy a large package of



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KATAHDIN'S SPEED TRIAL

The New Style Defense Ram Makes a Good Showing.

CONDITIONS NOT VERY FAVORABLE

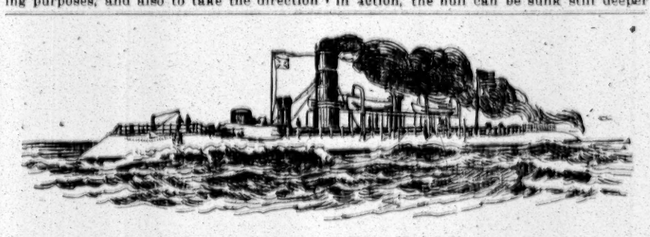
It Is Believed When the Allowances for Wind and Tide Are Made All the Requirements Have Been Met.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Oct. 31.—The new harbor defense ram Katahdin had her official trial over the Long Island course today, and, although her actual time did not bring her within the specified limit, it is confidently expected that allowances for currents, &c., will raise her average above the required 17 knots.

The ram left New-London about 7 o'clock and proceeded under easy steam down the River Thames and along the Sound in a westerly direction. The run of thirty-eight miles from New-London to the first mark-boat was made at fair speed, and the engineer members of the Naval Trial Board employed the time in getting into their overalls and preparing for use their delicately adjusted instruments.

The United States dispatch boat Dolphin was moored close to the first buoy of the course. The buoy was about twelve miles west by north of Horton's Point, on Long Island, and from that point the course ran about due west. The buoys were moored four and a quarter miles apart, dividing the whole run of seventeen miles into four equal portions. The other four stations on the course were occupied by the Government tugs Iwana, Narkeeta, and Nina, and the transport Fern.

On each of these vessels were stationed officers of the navy to take the time of the ram in passing the mark buoy, for checking purposes, and also to take the direction



The United States Ram Katahdin.
Given Her Official Speed Trial over the Long Island Course.

and strength of the current, tide, and wind at the various marks at the time of the trial.

The wind, which had been light and from the northeast, had freshened somewhat when the ram reached the Dolphin, and the surface of the Sound was dotted with white caps. The wind would be practically with the ram on the run to westward, but would be dead against her on the return trip. The contract provided that the trial should be in smooth water, but the builders decided that they would go on with the trial, notwithstanding the disadvantageous circumstances.

The first mark buoy was passed about 11:40:30. The tide was then against the ram, although the light wind was in her favor. After passing the Nina, which was the most easterly mark boat, the ram made a long turn, still at full speed, and at 1:02:35 passed the first mark on her homeward journey.

The total run of 17 miles out, was completed in 1 hour 5 minutes 32 seconds, and the return trip in 1 hour 44 seconds, making a total for the 34 miles of 2 hours 6 minutes 16 seconds.

The average steam pressure in the boilers was 108 pounds, and the vacuum in the condensers was 25½ inches. The fires were run under forced draught, and the air pressure in the fires averaged a trifle under two inches of water.

The times given above are the actual elapsed times between the mark buoys. From these times are to be deducted the allowances for current, tide, and wind, and these figures can only be obtained after the reports of the observations taken on all the mark boats have been handed in. On the outward trip the wind was light, but in favor of the ram, while the tide was running at the rate of about a knot to a knot and a half against her. By the time she turned the wind had freshened considerably, and was dead in her teeth on the return journey, covering the vessel with spray, and by the time the second half of the trip was begun the tide had turned, and was also running against her. The necessary reports and calculations cannot be made for some days, and consequently no official time can now be given, but it is confidently expected by those who are best posted on the matter that when the proper allowances for tide, &c., are made, the Katahdin will show a speed considerably over the contract figure of 17 knots an hour.

The actual time elapsed, is so close to the 17 knots an hour record that even if the allowances are small, there is little doubt of the ram's having exceeded the contract speed, and when it is remembered the tide was against her both ways, and a strong head wind against her, one way, for which allowance has to be made, there is small doubt as to the result.

The Katahdin behaved admirably in every respect throughout the trial. There was almost no motion on the vessel, and she answered her helm very quickly.

As to the matter of her building, one prominent naval constructor said that as far as construction and workmanship went, the Katahdin was in the very first class, and was a credit to her builders.

The Katahdin is designed strictly for harbor defense, and not for deep-sea action or general naval manœuvring. In her hull, her machinery, and her offensive and defensive armament, she is an experiment in naval architecture, and embodies an absolutely new departure in the building of warships. There is not another vessel like her in any of the navies of the world, or, indeed, at all approaching her peculiarities of purpose and construction. The ram's hull is made entirely of steel plates, heavily armored in all its exposed portions; she has a length of 251 feet over all, and an extreme breadth of 43 feet 6 inches, and draws about 18 feet of water. Her shape is not unlike that of a cigar, pointed at both ends, and her deck is convex, the curve being very pronounced to the water line. Her displacement is 2,183 tons; her coal capacity 193 tons, and, under the terms of the contract with the builders, her indicated horse power must be at least 4,800, and her speed 17 knots per hour. On her sides, her armor plates have a thickness of 6 inches and 3 inches, as necessity requires; her deck plates are 6, 5½, and 2½ inches in thickness; the smokestack and ventilators are protected by six-inch plates, and her conning tower by practically invulnerable plates of solid steel, 18 inches thick.

The Katahdin's armament lies almost wholly within herself—that is, her offensive power is in a sharp steel ram fitted into her bows and weighing about thirteen tons. For purposes of defense she carries four six-pound rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns, designed chiefly to repel boat attacks. She has two engines of the horizontal triple-expansion type, twin screws of manganese bronze, a complete electrical outfit for lighting, signalling, &c., and all the most approved mechanical appliances in windlasses, anchors, and steering apparatus, including also two unique devices for life saving.

Very little of the ram shows above the water line, her deck at the highest point rising only a few feet above sea level. Above this, the only things visible are the conning tower, ventilators, the funnel, and the forward and after standing-ways, in which her guns are mounted. If necessary, in action, the hull can be sunk still deeper in the water by taking in 100 tons of water ballast, and thus almost her whole deck would be submerged.

CAREER OF COMMANDER HEYERMAN

Sketch of the Naval Officer Who Died Aboard the Havel.

Commander Oscar F. Heyerman of the United States Navy, whose death on board the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, outward bound from this port for Bremen, was reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, was a graduate of the Naval Academy and a well-known and popular officer.

He came into much prominence at the time of the loss of the historic corvette Kearsarge on Roncador Reef, which vessel he commanded when the vessel was stranded. He was court-martialed for the error which involved the loss of the ship, but the sentence imposed was the slight one of two years' suspension with pay, showing that the Navy Department considered that the loss of the ship was due to an error of judgment more than to negligence. Even that light sentence was remitted before the first six months of the period of suspension had been served. Owing to ill health, the Commander was shortly afterward placed on the retired list.

Commander Heyerman was born in Prussia Feb. 17, 1844. He was appointed Acting Midshipman from Michigan Nov. 29, 1861. He remained at the Naval Academy until he was graduated, Nov. 22, 1864, and was ordered to the receiving ship Vermont the following year. His first service afloat was on board the frigate Colorado, then attached to the European station. He was commissioned Ensign in November, 1866, and was promoted to the rank of Master the following month. He reached the rank of Lieutenant March 12, 1868, and that of Lieutenant Commander Oct. 13, 1869. In that rank he was again ordered to the Colorado, then attached to the Asiatic station, and was subsequently detailed as ordnance officer at the New-York Navy Yard.

He was variously employed, afloat and ashore, until May, 1880, when he was commissioned Commander, and in May, 1887, ordered to the command of the gunboat Yantic. After a two-years' service on that vessel he was detailed as Lighthouse Inspector of the Eleventh District. His next and last command was the Kearsarge.

PICKED OUT OF THE BAY TOO LATE

An Unknown Man Drowned Off the Battery.

An unknown man was rescued from the bay at the Barge Office dock at 6 o'clock last night, but too late to save his life. He died in the Hudson Street Hospital without recovering consciousness.

The man is believed to have jumped from the Battery seawall at the time of the heavy rainstorm, with the intention of ending his life.

He was about 5 feet 4 inches tall, weighed 160 pounds, and had dark hair and a red mustache. He wore a dark suit with fine blue stripes in the trousers, and a brown overcoat. He was about thirty-five years old.

The Indiana Is All Right.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Navy Department, on being informed that the new cruiser Indiana had touched bottom on her trial trip up the Delaware, caused a careful examination of the vessel to be made at the Cramps' shipyards. The examination was exhaustive, and showed that the ship had not been damaged in any manner whatever. She stands to-day as when she went out on her official trial, a "perfect ship," and one of the best ever constructed for the navy. As soon as the Indiana is accepted by the Government, she will be sent to the New-York Navy Yard to have some changes made in the officers' quarters. The alteration is the only one to be made, as known at present.

Bids for Asphalt Paving.

Commissioner Brookfield of the Department of Public Works opened bids yesterday for the contracts to pave with asphalt Seventy-second Street, from Avenue A to Second Avenue, and Avenue A, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth Street.

The bids were: The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, $3.57 a square yard; the Fruin Bambrick Construction Company, $3.14; the Sicilian Asphalt Company, $3.43; the Warren Scharff Paving Company, $3.05.

In the past it was a frequent thing for the contract price to be $4 a square yard. The last contract, however, was $3.09 a square yard.

Married by Mayor Strong.

Mayor Strong married a couple yesterday in the City Hall.

The bride was six years older than the bridegroom, and weighed almost twice as much, and she towered far above him. The lady was Florence May Doughty, twenty-seven years old, and the bridegroom was John G. Collia, twenty-one years old. Both live at 337 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Mr. Collia seemed surprised when Confidential Clerk Bion L. Burrows asked: "How many times have you been married?"

"It's my first marriage, Sir," he replied.

Annexed District Postal Plans.

Preliminary plans for the proposed extension of the postal street-car system into the annexed district were discussed yesterday by Postmaster Dayton, President E. A. Maher of the Union Railroad Company, and the Second Assistant Postmaster General, but no action was taken.

CLUB MEN, as everybody knows, are satisfied with nothing less than *the best.* They are men of wide experience and of keen, cultivated, critical taste. They are as little likely to be wheedled or humbugged into eating or drinking a particular article as any people under the sun.

Therefore, the fact that

Londonderry Lithia Water

is to be found among the staple articles of supply in *every leading club in the United States* should be convincing evidence of its superiority as a *table water.*

As a remedial agent in case of **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Bright's Disease,** &c., it is prescribed by physicians all over the land every day in the year.

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To be had of all leading Grocers and Druggists.
New-York Office, 76 Broad St.

A MASONIC MEMORIAL SERVICE

At the Brooklyn Cathedral Anglo-Saxon Lodge Pays Solemn Tribute to Philip H. Bowne's Memory.

The rain outside wept an accompaniment to the sweet notes of "Crossing the Bar" as it was sung at the Masonic Cathedral, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, at the memorial service tendered by Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. and A. M., to the late Philip Hicks Bowne, Past Master of the lodge and Past High Priest of Constellation Chapter, R. A. M.

The service was conducted by William Sherer, Past Grand Master of the State, and a thirty-third degree Mason.

Commemorative addresses were made by the Rev. J. C. Ager, pastor of the Brooklyn Society of the New Jerusalem, to which Mr. Bowne belonged; William Linn Keese and Wayland Trask.

Mr. Trask spoke in behalf of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rites Masons, in which Mr. Bowne was in high standing.

Mr. Keese, who is President of the Midwood Club at Flatbush, and had been a friend of Mr. Bowne's from boyhood, read a poem written by the latter called "A Birthday."

"Crossing the Bar," "Forever with the Lord," "Ave Maria," from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and other numbers were sung by Miss M. Louise Mundell, while Willard Forshen presided at the organ.

REGAINS CUSTODY OF HIS SON

The Boy Must Be Surrendered by His Uncles to Cornelius Byrne.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Justice J. O. Dykman this morning handed down his decision in the matter of the application of Cornelius E. Byrne, a dentist living at New-Rochelle, for the possession of his son, Arthur, who is four years old, and who has been in the custody of his uncles, Arthur F. Brugman and Frank Brugman, in New-York. The people are all highly respectable and wealthy.

The mother of the boy some time ago began proceedings against her husband, the applicant in this action, for a separation, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment and too free use of intoxicating liquors. Before the case came to trial, or any testimony was taken to prove the charges, she died, and the boy was left in charge of her brothers, who kept him. She also left a will leaving the boy all her property so long as he has nothing to do with his father and remains with his uncles.

Justice Dykman, in his opinion, gives the boy into custody of his father, saying that there was not any proof that he had treated his wife cruelly, and there was proof that he now totally abstains from the use of intoxicating beverages. He has an income of $5,000 a year, and is amply able and anxious to care for his son.

MR. CRUIKSHANK'S HALLUCINATIONS

In His Old Age He Executed Codicils Now Declared Void.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 31.—The will of James Cruikshank, the real estate man who died last July at his home in Hempstead, at the age of ninety-two years, was offered for probate before Surrogate Weller to-day. There was a contest over the proving of the will. In the original will the testator named his three sons as executors, and in three codicils he appointed other executors. Clerks in the employ of Mr. Cruikshank, who were the last executors named in the latest codicil, testified that Mr. Cruikshank's mind became greatly impaired toward the last.

On one occasion he summoned all of his grandchildren to the house to morning devotions and to play on tin horns. It was asserted that his reason for substituting other executors than his sons was due to an impression he had formed that his relatives could not serve in that capacity under the law.

Surrogate Weller declared the three codicils null and void, and granted letters testamentary to the three sons. Mr. Cruikshank's estate is valued at $250,000.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—8 P. M.—

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Macbeth—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Society of New-York—2:00.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
GARDEN—Rip Van Winkle—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Charley's Aunt—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Fleur-de-Lis—8:10.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Jugend—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30.
TONY PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	55	39	41
6 A. M.	57	39	42
9 A. M.	60	41	45
12 M.	60	45	48
4 P. M.	56	43	47
6 P. M.	52	45	47
9 P. M.	49	46	48
12 P. M.	47	42	45

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....45.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....42.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....55.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....51.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, Followed by Fair Weather.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES.

While the provisional estimates for next year's city budget show an increase of something more than $5,000,000 over the final appropriations for the present year, by far the greater part of it appears in items regarding which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had no discretion and was therefore absolutely unavoidable. Nearly $3,000,000 of the increase is in the city's share of State taxes and is due in part to the failure for two years to provide the amount required for the support of the State system for the care of the insane. An increase of about $600,000 is needed to meet requirements on account of the payment of interest and redemption of principal of the city debt. Thus about $3,500,000 of the $5,000,000 increase was beyond the control of the board. Besides this, the increase in judiciary salaries is caused by the changes in the State Constitution transferring the Judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas to the Supreme Court, with higher salaries, and providing for three new Judges of the latter court.

In the allowances to the municipal departments and county offices there are some reductions. The most notable is in the estimate for the Register's Office, doubtless occasioned by the evidence of waste in that office brought out by the Commissioners of Accounts. No citizen can find fault with the increase for the Department of Street Cleaning when he considers the results already achieved by Col. WARING, with the help of the Board of Health emergency fund, and the promise of still better results from an improvement in equipment and facilities. Neither can there be any complaint on account of the larger allowance to the Board of Education, for the need of increased accommodations for schools is notorious.

So we might go through the list and find justification for every case where an increase is made on the score of legitimate public need, but it is sufficient to know that there are many results of past negligence to be repaired. There are dilapidated police stations and buildings of public institutions to be put in proper condition, and need of larger and better accommodations almost everywhere. There could be no worse policy than failure to provide properly for the public service for the sake of making a delusive show of low taxation. It is the poorest kind of economy and sure to be exposed sooner or later. The deplorable condition of many public buildings and many branches of the city service which the present administration found was due in part to inadequate appropriations and in part to a waste of the funds supplied. This makes increased expenditures and an increased tax rate necessary in order to get things in decent shape.

It is calculated that the increase in taxes for next year will amount to about $1.20 on $1,000, or $12 on $10,000 assessed value of property. This will be a very low price to pay for efficient and honest public service, if the taxpayer sees that he is getting that. An increase in public expenses is to be expected with the growth of the city and its requirements, but this ought to be accompanied by such an increase in the valuation of property as to diminish rather than advance the rate of taxation, but just now the city is passing through a stage of transition from bad to good government, it is to be hoped. It will cost considerable money to get things to rights, and then we may hope for a lower rate of taxation again, but the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should not shrink from the task of providing adequately for the improvement of the city service or try to conceal or disguise the results to the taxpayer. This administration will have two years in which to complete the task on its hands, and then it is to be hoped that there will be further progress instead of a relapse.

Another thing is to be considered by the taxpayer and by everybody connected with the public service of the city or brought in contact with it. If we secure an honest, efficient, and economical management of affairs, using "economical" in its proper sense, even though it cost more in taxes than a slovenly and corrupt management, it will cost nothing in blackmail or extorted tribute to bosses and political machines. It is a question how much the people of this city have paid, secretly extorted in one way and another, for the bad government of the past in addition to what it has cost in taxes.

THE IMMEDIATE QUESTION.

The meeting at Chickering Hall on Tuesday evening for the consideration of the excise question was a striking evidence that it is a "live issue" in the pending canvass, but it is so only in its relation to Sunday selling. Mr. SETH LOW's remarks regarding a general revision of the law were no doubt interesting and for the most part judicious, but there was nothing new in them and they had no direct relation to that which is agitating men's minds just now and will affect their votes next Tuesday.

We have long contended that it was desirable to take the saloons and the liquor traffic out of politics by doing away with Excise Boards and their discretionary powers. The business should be put upon the same footing as any other, so far as competition in itself and freedom from official favoritism or interference are concerned. It should undoubtedly be subject to a high tax and such restrictions as may be deemed necessary to the public welfare, but, subject to these conditions, it should be equally open on equal terms to all, and should not be treated as a special privilege to be granted or withheld by any official authority. It does not matter whether the system is called one of license or of taxation, so long as it accomplishes the practical purpose of taking this particular traffic out of politics.

This we have said in substance many times, but it is not the question with which the people of the city are just now concerned. Their interest has been excited by the rigid enforcement for some months past of the provision of the present law, and of all our excise laws in this State for forty years, forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday. We have held that this enforcement was justified by the evil consequences of the previous policy and by the principle that all laws should be impartially enforced. We have also regarded it as the only means of getting a modification of the law which would secure for it the support of public opinion, and we have maintained that such modification is the only alternative to a relapse to the evil policy of the past which would carry with it all departments of the Municipal Government.

This makes a change in regard to Sunday prohibition an immediate and pressing question, for it involves the whole cause of municipal reform. Mr. LOW, in his address, admitted that the law must be made to "conform to the public sentiment" of the community in order that the authorities which are required to enforce it may "know that behind the law as it applies to their community there is the effective public sentiment of the community itself." He therefore favored the local-option plan of submitting the matter of Sunday selling to a vote of the people for decision. That is the immediate question, and the only one affecting the subject involved in the present campaign. It is the question upon which the two political parties in their State Conventions have taken opposite sides. It can only be settled by the action of the Legislature, and in order to secure local option the Legislature must be Democratic.

ANTITOXINE AND CONSUMPTION.

It was to be expected that after the efficacy of the diphtheria antitoxine serum had been clearly shown there would be attempts to deal with other infectious diseases in the same way, that is, by hypodermic injections of the blood serum of animals which have been immunized by repeated injections of the characteristic poison or toxine of the disease in question. It was also to be expected that the attention of experimenters would be drawn especially to the disease commonly called consumption as a subject for inquiry, owing to the great mortality due to this malady. During the census year 1890 the number of deaths caused by consumption in the United States was 102,199, or nearly one-eighth of the entire mortality. Throughout the civilized world the proportion is not less than this. Some experiments have been made and the results have been reported; others are said to be in progress, and concerning them no statement of conclusions has yet been given to the public.

It should be understood clearly that there is a difference of the greatest importance between the method unsuccessfully pursued by Prof. KOCH, a few years ago, when injections of tuberculin were administered, and the method used so successfully in the treatment of diphtheria and now being applied experimentally in the treatment of certain other diseases. KOCH injected the poison itself of the disease, but now it is the antidote of the poison that is used. Tuberculin is the poison excreted or produced by the germs or bacilli of consumption; diphtheria antitoxine contains none of the poison excreted by diphtheria germs, but is a substance, hostile to that poison, which is developed in the blood of animals and defends them against diphtheria. Introduced into the blood of a human patient, it continues there its work of defense. Tuberculin, the poison, does more harm than good in cases where tuberculosis is confined to internal organs; it simply feeds the fire that is consuming the infected person. An antitoxine serum, on the other hand, opposes and may overcome the disease for the treatment of which it has been prepared.

Is it practicable to use effectively with respect to tuberculosis or consumption the method which has been so successful with respect to diphtheria, and which promises to be of considerable value in the treatment of tetanus, or lockjaw? The record up to this time, so far as it has been disclosed, is not encouraging, but it should be said that the experiments to which public attention has been drawn have not been made under proper conditions or by persons of commanding reputation. Much interest has recently been excited by the report of Dr. MARAGLIANO concerning his use of a tuberculosis serum in a hospital at Genoa. Some months ago there was talk in this country about the claims made by Dr. PAQUIN, a young physician connected with a hospital in St. Louis. He professed to have used effectively in that hospital an antitoxine serum procured from horses which had been immunized by repeated injections of tuberculosis toxine. But his report, as we showed some time ago, was quite unsatisfactory as to his immunizing process as well as with respect to the results obtained. Physicians in New-Orleans were induced to procure a supply of PAQUIN's serum and use it in that city. The New-Orleans Medical Society made a careful inquiry as to the effect of the treatment, and then, at a meeting held a few weeks ago, declared by resolution that the serum had had no effect and was of no value whatever. It has not been shown, however, that the serum in question had been carefully prepared and was in fact the serum of animals which had been made refractory to the disease.

Dr. MARAGLIANO asserted at a Medical Congress recently held in Bordeaux that he had treated 83 consumptives with injections of serum drawn from dogs, donkeys, and horses which he had immunized by the use of "strong toxical substances extracted from very virulent cultures of human tuberculosis"; that, out of 45 of the patients who were in the first stages of the disease, 29 were cured; and that, of the entire number, 61 had derived benefit from the treatment. But he was unwilling to describe his immunizing process, and as his statistics do not appear to have been confirmed by other testimony, it is quite probable that his experiments may fairly be classed with those of PAQUIN.

It may be that an effective method of treating consumption will eventually be developed upon the lines followed in the production and use of diphtheria antitoxine, although we understand that some eminent bacteriologists do not expect a successful application of those processes and theories in the case of this disease. Thus far there has been practically no encouragement in experiments reported, and it is to Berlin and Paris that the world will look for trustworthy records and announcements relating to the subject. It is practicable, however, to reduce the tuberculosis mortality largely by educating the public as to the infectious character of the disease, by warnings with respect to common methods of infection, by striving to stamp out the disease in dairy herds, and by preventing the sale of dairy products derived from consumptive cows.

HAS MR. CROKER READ IRONQUILL?

Is Mr. RICHARD CROKER familiar with the rhymes of Ironquill, the Kansas bard who wears Arcturus for his bosom pin, and who married to immortal verse the tragic story of the brass-eyed bird-pup that played in the path of the cyclone? If he is, he must remember how

"that foolish canine bayed
At that zephyr, in a gay
Semi-idiotic way.
Then that zephyr, in about
Half a jiffy, took that pup,
Tipped him over, wrong side up;
Then it turned him wrong side out,
And it calmly journeyed thence,
With a barn and string of fence."

Whereto the bard penned a moral, and this assuredly Mr. CROKER has never read:

"When communities turn loose
Social forces that produce
The disorders of a gale
Act upon the well-known law:
Face the breeze but close your jaw.
It's a rule that will not fail;
If you bay it, in a gay
Self-sufficient sort of way,
It will land you, without doubt,
Upside down and wrong side out."

Mr. CROKER should procure the rhymes of Ironquill and attentively ponder the fate of this foolish canine before he consents to the publication of any further newspaper interviews with himself.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE PERILS.

We gave an account yesterday morning of the narrow escape of some young girls from being trampled by the crowd at the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge. According to the testimony of the guards, it is not an unusual occurrence, and any one who is forced to use the bridge during the period graphically and accurately described as the "crush" hours can easily see that such occurrences are inevitable. Nothing but the Providence which the French say protects Americans, drunkards, and fools has prevented fatal results. In a clumsy attempt to reduce the danger which this absurd structure invites, the managers of the bridge have erected signs at the New-York entrance directing passengers to seek particular cars according to the lines they wish to take in Brooklyn. The signs cannot do much good, for in the press of the crowded hours there is very little chance for choice as to the cars in which people will be placed. The women especially for whom the precaution is most needed will be hustled into the first car that happens to be opposite them after they reach the platform.

The signs not only do no good, but actually do harm, for people trying to follow their directions add to the confusion and scrambling on this side of the bridge. It is a well-known rule in handling any crowd that they should be guided in the same general direction, and any effort to cause them to struggle toward three different points adds to the risk. The fact that one-third of the crowd pouring along the New-York platform tries to stop and take the rear cars, while a second portion is squeezing past them to the middle cars, and still a third portion trying to reach the forward cars breeds unavoidable mischief. The device is quite worthy of the cruel stupidity that has characterized much of the management of the bridge. And even if the device were as ingenious as it is awkward, it could only be temporary. The trouble at the Brooklyn terminal is radical and will only be worse when the work is completed. Then the crowds will be still larger, the trains will run on shorter headway, and the crowds must be still more hurried.

We do not pretend to be able to suggest any remedy for this outrageous state of things and the endless trouble and peril which it involves for the people. That is the business of experts, and the most capable of them could probably suggest nothing that would not take time and much money to carry out. But whatever the cost or the difficulty, a remedy ought to be found. The first duty of the next Mayor of Brooklyn will be to take the required measures to secure it. His immediate power may not be sufficient, but the public sentiment existing in Brooklyn will compel the Legislature to give him all the power needed. Doubtless it will involve the uprooting of the whole bridge management, but that is what ought to have taken place long ago.

GRAND TRUNK'S POLICY.

The report on the condition and future policy of the Grand Trunk Railway, which was submitted to the shareholders in London on Wednesday by Sir CHARLES RIVERS WILSON, will have a far-reaching interest in this country. For many years the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways have been important—and for the most part disturbing—factors in the traffic operations of the great trunk lines in the United States. Under the new joint agreement which is just now occupying the chief attention of the railway Presidents, the Grand Trunk proposes to become an ally of the American roads, consequently the outlining of its new policy will command unusual attention on this side of the Canadian border.

President WILSON, during his recent visit to this country, made a careful study of the condition and requirements of the Grand Trunk Road, as well as of the general railway situation. He tells his fellow-shareholders in London that the proposed new traffic agreement will be advantageous to all parties in interest. He avows himself an earnest believer in the uniform maintenance of rates. In times past the Grand Trunk has been suspected of being an incorrigible sinner in the matter of rate cutting, and yet its chief officers never failed to declare their innocence whenever specifically accused. It is a significant fact that an American railroad man—Vice President C. M. HAYS of the Wabash Railway—has been selected to succeed the present General Manager of the Grand Trunk. And it is perhaps still more significant that the change is to be made at the instance of Sir CHARLES RIVERS WILSON, who apparently stands for a radical change of management and policy.

In his report to the owners of the property President WILSON says that the new management of the Grand Trunk have decided upon "a future general policy of strict economy in their administration, close supervision of the working staff, and careful selection of the officers"; furthermore, that the new management "will not be led astray by ambitions or other motives into the field of extension, amalgamation, or development, which, if not conducted with prudence, might reap disastrous results." President WILSON finds the Grand Trunk finances in bad shape, and he proposes to straighten them out and conduct the road on fair business principles. He has clearly expressed his desire to work amicably and honorably with the American trunk lines. If this friendly sentiment is carried into effect, it will be greatly to the advantage of the American roads, and to the Grand Trunk as well.

ONE REFORM ADVANCED.

There is a notable and happy change, in this canvass, in the spirit in which civil service reform is treated. It has now become pretty well settled in the minds of the people of this State, and especially in the large cities, that the essential purpose of the reform is to abolish patronage, to take the offices out of politics and politics out of the offices. This will necessarily promote the efficiency and reduce the cost of the service, and the taxpayers will everywhere get better work for less money, which is an advantage that every business man, be his business large or small, can appreciate. But this advantage, plain and great as it is, is of less worth than the cleansing of politics which must follow, and which has followed in direct proportion to the thorough application of the reform. It is the latter effect that most impressed the politicians and aroused in their minds the greatest resentment and scorn. And now these feelings, which are undoubtedly as deep as ever, have been silenced to a great degree by the dread of the public opinion which the reform has steadily won over. That is an extremely wholesome sign.

Here and there politicians too dull to perceive what public opinion really is, or too intent on their greedy purpose to brook any interference with it, venture open opposition to the reform or resist the criticism of those who are watching the interests of the reform. The Republican Controller PALMER, of Brooklyn, is a case in point. The STECKLERS in New-York are another, and a few of the obscurer candidates for the Legislature in the interior have written themselves down as Dogberry wished to be written down. But in the main even the men who would most gladly maintain the spoils system and have been most devoted to it in the past are now ready professedly to abandon and denounce it. Every candidate for State office, some of them more explicitly and some of them no doubt more sincerely than others, has pledged himself to the observance and enforcement of the civil service law and of the still more stringent provisions of the Constitution relating to the reform. And this has been done with the clear understanding that this pledge binds them to see that they authorize no payment to any appointee not appointed according to the provisions of the law—that is, practically upon tests that exclude political considerations.

It is noteworthy also that in the case of the late Commissioners of the Dock Department, for instance, now under very uncomfortable examination, men who unquestionably were engaged in the most disgraceful and unclean practices of the spoils system try very hard to avoid confession. Even when they are forced to admit the facts, they refuse to describe them correctly and stubbornly deny the motive which, nevertheless, is perfectly plain. When Mr. CRAM is asked: "Didn't you use your position to build up a political organization?" he replies: "No, Sir; oh! dear me, no!" though he admits that he appointed men "on the recommendation of PAT KEENAN and ex-Sheriff FLACK," that he considers RICHARD CROKER "most emphatically" a man of integrity peculiarly fitting him to make recommendations, and that he directed applicants for his official favor to join Tammany Hall. The facts admitted surprise no one; the attitude of evasion and protest as to the motives is a novelty. Two years ago it would have been deemed quite unnecessary.

Another incident in the canvass which is significant is the treatment of the question of collections from persons in the civil service for campaign purposes. At the fusion meeting on Wednesday night Gen. COLLIS of the Department of Public Works asked that it be stated that "not one dime had been collected this year from any public official." How far this may be literally true and yet evasions have been possible we do not know, nor is it important. What is remarkable is that in a department of which the head is more openly a partisan than in any other such a statement is believed to be required by public opinion. There is no doubt that the evil has been very greatly reduced, and that is a gain; but the greatest gain is that it is accepted as an evil and an outrage which the public will not tolerate. For it is clear that this goes to the root of the matter. When the offices were the spoils of the victors they were naturally levied on for the expenses of the fight. To the degree that the offices are generally held to be public trusts over which the politicians should have no control, the claim to assessments ceases to be valid. The public service becomes a matter of business, and politics tends to become a struggle for the best service.

There is a widespread and as yet uncontradicted rumor that the local Prohibitionists made no uncomplimentary remarks about yesterday's weather.

Those Belle Isle pirates have been at work again. Large numbers of them boarded the wrecked steamer Mariposa this week, and were busily engaged in loading a schooner with her cargo and gear, when a customs collector appeared and drove them away with a volley of bullets from his revolver. Nobody was killed, which is, from some points of view, an unfortunate fact. The instinct to loot any vessel that goes ashore on their dangerous coast is so deeply implanted in the inhabitants of that region that only the severest measures will ever remove or even weaken it. No local jury will convict, and few local officials will arrest them for exercising the ancestral trade of piracy, and it is high time that England took her misguided children in hand.

No wise friend of the late Commander HEYERMAN will approve of expressions of grief at his death that take the shape of censure of Secretary HERBERT and the Administration for having brought him to trial and punishment for the loss of the Kearsarge. Commander HEYERMAN, as the Captain of the ship, was responsible for the safety of the ship and the crew. A court composed of his peers in the service and thoroughly inclined by fellowship to show him every permissible favor decided that the Kearsarge was lost through bad seamanship. While sympathy is naturally felt, in such circumstances, for an officer whose service to his country has been honorable, it is quite as important, as well as creditable, to sustain the men who put aside the promptings of the heart to assert the judgment of the head. If laxity of discipline is to be overlooked when discovered in the conduct of veterans, the example must inevitably lead to carelessness on the part of younger officers. To attempt to make the case of the Kearsarge the ground for censure of the Administration is ill advised. Naval officers may be found who believe that the finding in that case, as in the case of the loss of the Despatch, might have been more severe upon the officers concerned without subjecting the administration of the Navy Department to the charge of persecution.

ART NOTES.

—Now we have the Summer number of Modern Art, and presently Mr. Bowles will have caught up with the times as to the date of the issue of his beautiful magazine. But the publication is behind time only in that respect. In everything else it is much ahead of any of its competitors, and stands quite unrivaled as a most exquisite and artistic piece of bookmaking. The Michalet paper, upon which it is printed, makes an ideal surface for the delightful, effective type, and the results are according. The new decorative title page is printed in two colors, from a most attractive design; there is a photogravure of Rembrandt's famous Gilder, as well as a landscape after Mauve, and there are excellently wrought initials by Bruce Rogers. The letterpress contains a timely paper on Puvis de Chavannes, whose work in the new Boston Public Library will soon offer fruitful field for discussion in the modern Athens. This is translated from the French of Roger Ballu by Eleanor H. Caldwell, and Emma K. S. Sawyer writes of French symbolism.

—The St. Louis Exposition has closed, after some weeks of open doors, and has had a very fair success financially, sixty-five pictures out of 588 being disposed of, which is over 10 per cent. of the collection. Of the works sold this year, the residences of the artists are as follows: In St. Louis, 4; New-York, 21; Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 5; Boston, 1; Americans in Paris, 2; Glasgow, Scotland, 17; Copenhagen, Denmark, 4; Paris, France, 6; The Hague, Holland, 2; Seville, Spain, 1; total, 65. Charles M. Kurtz has again been appointed Director of the Art Department for another year, and has once more chosen Mr. Rhodes as his assistant. Among the New-York men whose pictures have sold are A. H. Wyant, George Inness, J. F. Murphy, C. M. Dewey, Henry Farrar, D. F. Hasbrouck, Maria Brooke, William H. Howe, Douglas Volk, Charles Warren Eaton, Henry Mosler, R. A. Blakelock, F. K. M. Rehn, and William J. Whittemore.

—F. X. Zettler of the Royal Bavarian Art Institute of Munich has painted two large pictures that will be placed in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Chicago. They are an "Ecce Homo" and a "Purgatory."

NEGOTIATIONS AT AN END

Panama Railroad Company Will Not Enter into Joint Contract with the Pacific Mail.

President J. Edward Simmons of the Panama Railroad yesterday gave out the following statement regarding the action of the Executive Committee:

"The Panama Railroad Company definitely decided to-day not to enter into a joint contract for operation of the Panama Railroad in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has been under consideration for a long time.

"The Panama officials have always been disposed to encourage fair and business-like relations with the Pacific Mail, but they have also made it an indispensable condition that the Panama road should be kept open as an independent and active competitor with the transcontinental lines.

"This decision of the Panama company insures to American commerce the continued and active competition of the Panama road.

"While the officials of both companies separate with cordial feeling for each other, the Panama company terminates the negotiations, and is proceeding to consummate other plans."

RELEASE FROM MUNICIPAL RING RULE

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Encouraging Words to Baltimore.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst of New-York has sent the following letter to the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore:

"It is with deep regret that I decline your courteous invitation to visit Baltimore and to speak upon the issues around which the thought and activity of your city are at present centring.

"I feel a deep interest in all that relates to Baltimore, not only for Baltimore's own sake, but because of the fact that whatever concerns one of our municipalities concerns all the rest. Any victory which you gain in Baltimore helps New-York, any defeat which you suffer in Baltimore injures New-York, and we, all of us, need one another's help.

"In all matters relative to our municipalities the question of Republican and Democrat does not enter my regard; nor do I see why it should enter into the account with any one who is strenuously earnest for the best weal of his own town. It requires to be understood by us as a primary principle that, whatever concerns a city, whether in its economic, educational, moral, or religious character, is very largely and very directly dependent upon the quality of the municipal government. I have by hard experience learned pretty thoroughly the lesson that the intrusion of National and State issues into municipal matters has the effect to lower, not to say degrade, the character of municipal administration.

"You can govern the City of Baltimore very much better on the basis of intelligent integrity than you can on the basis of either Democracy or Republicanism. Your earnest, moral, and Christian citizens ought to have it very heavily laid upon their hearts that their duty, especially at such juncture as this, is to dismiss all subordinate considerations and to reduce all questions to this single issue: Who are the men who, if elected, will do most to promote the material, intellectual, and moral welfare of the City of Baltimore?

"The mere fact that a man has voted the Republican ticket or the Democratic ticket for forty years, and that his father before him had voted such ticket, is entirely off from the main issue. There is no more reason for allowing considerations of partisanship to interfere with the administration of a city than with the administration of a bank or a manufactory. A church administered on partisan principles would be a failure, and just as certainly our municipalities are going to be failures so long as they are conducted on that principle. Of course, the politicians fight any such idea because the contrary idea is to them meat and drink and perquisites.

"I would dearly love to come to Baltimore and place some of these matters before your people in person, but, as already indicated, the pressure upon me here is such as to render that impossible. With earnest hope for the emancipation of Baltimore from the thralldom of ring rule, I am yours, very sincerely,

"C. H. PARKHURST."

The Increasing Immigration.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

There is no longer any doubt that the tide of emigration has turned. For two years, notably in 1894, immigration to the United States was held in check; in the year 1895 it has resumed its former volume. The increase is very apparent. During the month of September just past, the arrivals of immigrants in this country numbered 36,589, as against 24,994 in September, 1894. The nine months of the current year show an immigration of 249,332, as against 191,485 for the same period last year. The inference from these facts is gratifying; it is a proof of the reality of the prosperity which has returned to this country. These hundreds of thousands of emigrants were not driven out of Europe by unusual distress in their native lands; they were attracted by better times in America. But their coming in such largely increased numbers imposes upon the United States the necessity of selection more forcibly than ever before. Our present laws assume to keep out the diseased, the criminal, the paupers, and, to a great extent, they are effective. But they need to be supplemented by laws which shall erect a barrier against ignorance, and shall enable the great American Republic to get the best, and only the best, from the peoples of Europe.

Diphtheria and Antitoxine in Chicago.

From The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 26.

There is considerable diphtheria in and around this city. It is estimated that fully 500 cases have occurred since the close of last month, of which one in four already have terminated fatally. It is reported that the great majority of the local physicians regard the antitoxine treatment with indifference, notwithstanding urgent appeals by the Health Department, which is able to cite a splendid record for the antitoxine treatment in New-York City, where the death-rate from diphtheria was reduced from a former rate of 60 down to less than 15 per cent. of the cases. The Health Department has established stations in all sections of our city for the distribution of the new remedy, and every effort is to be made to induce the medical fraternity here to use it in their practice in the hope of reducing the present death rate from diphtheria to not more than one-third of its present percentage of about 50. The three physicians who are employed by the department to look after these cases have used 400 vials of the antitoxine since Sept. 18, which is nearly as much as appears to have been used by all the rest of the doctors in the city in the same time. Their success in effecting cures has been remarkable.

Archduke at Lussinpiccolo.

From The London Daily News.

Our Vienna correspondent writes: "The description of the life which the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Emperor's eldest nephew, and heir presumptive to the throne, leads on the Island of Lussinpiccolo, gives a better idea of his precarious state of health than the most elaborate bulletin. The young man, who all his life had shared his time between the labor of military service and the most trifling sports, who as late as two years ago, on his voyage around the world, was engaged for weeks together in tiger hunting, and who camped for months in the open air, now spends his days sitting in a little garden on the Bay of Cigala, that was rented for him, and looks out upon the sea from a tent that has been put up for him. His only dissipation is a ride on a donkey or a visit to an officer of his regiment, who is staying at Lussin just now. He will stay a month on the island, and then leave for Egypt, where he is to spend the Winter.

Lincoln's Post Office Money.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"While at Washington," said Mr. Wanamaker, "it came under my notice at the Post Office Department that Abraham Lincoln, in his early life, had been Postmaster at a small Ohio town. In the changes that took place the office was consolidated with Salem, and the man twice wanted for President was for once not wanted for Postmaster.

"Years afterward it was discovered that no settlement had reached Washington of the affairs of that little Post Office. A visit was made to Mr. Lincoln and the case stated. He rose from his desk and walked over to a chest of drawers and took out a bundle of papers, among them an envelope containing $17 and some cents, the exact sum in identical money of the Government safely in keeping until called for. As he handed it over to the agent of the Post Office Department he said: 'There it is. I never use any other man's money.'"

THE BERETTA FOR SATOLLI

The Papal Delegate to be Raised to the Cardinalate.

TO BE ADVANCED DURING THIS MONTH

Cardinal Gibbons to Invest Him with the Beretta, and a Great Ceremony Promised in Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The report that Mgr. Satolli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, was to receive additional honor at the hands of Pope Leo XIII., was verified at the legation to-day, when Dr. Rooker, the Delegate's secretary, officially announced that Mgr. Satolli would be created a Cardinal at the Consistory to be held in Rome about the middle of November.

The date of the convocation has not yet been promulgated, but Mgr. Satolli will not go to Rome for the purpose of being

Mgr. Satolli.
To be Created a Cardinal During the Present Month.

invested with the insignia of his new office. Cardinal Gibbons will act for the Pope, and Mgr. Sbarretti, Auditor of the Papal Delegation, will act as Papal Ablegate on the occasion. The beretta will be brought from Rome by a member of the Noble Guard, and delivered to Mgr. Sbarretti, who will consign it to Cardinal Gibbons at the time of the ceremony. The messenger carrying the beretta will leave Rome the day after the Consistory shall be adjourned, and the ceremony of conferring it upon the new Cardinal will be held probably early in December in Baltimore.

The information of the Pope's intention was conveyed to Mgr. Satolli in a confidential letter from his Holiness, which was received at the legation on Monday last. This morning Cardinal Gibbons received the following cablegram from Rome:

To the Most Eminent Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, United States of America:
I am happy to inform you that the Holy Father, having decided to confer the Cardinalate on the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Satolli, your Eminence will be delegated to impose the Cardinalitial beretta, his Holiness intending in this way to perform an act gratifying to your Eminence. RAMPOLLA,
Cardinal Secretary of State.

Immediately upon its receipt, the Cardinal, accompanied by Father Magnien, rector of St. Mary's Seminary, left Baltimore for Washington to congratulate Mgr. Satolli upon his promotion. They remained for a short time, dining with the Monsignant the legation, and returned to Baltimore early in the afternoon.

The elevation of Mgr. Satolli to the Cardinalate, it is stated at the legation, will not affect his present relations. He will remain in America, but, after the imposition of the biretta, he will take the title of Pro Delegate, the practice of the Church not warranting a Cardinal in occupying the position of Delegate. The honor comes to Mgr. Satolli almost coincident with the third anniversary of his arrival in the United States, and his entering upon the duties of Papal Delegate. While the same advancement in rank is usually given to representatives of the Pope at the various Courts in Europe holding similar positions with Mgr. Satolli, his comes at a period somewhat in advance of the usual time, and is recognized as a mark of approbation and appreciation by the Holy Father of his services in this country.

The ceremony of conferring the biretta, owing to the distance from Rome at which the new Cardinal is situated, will differ in detail somewhat from those generally used in this connection. The ordinary method is for the Pope to send an Ablegate from Rome to carry the biretta, accompanied by a clerical secretary and a member of the Noble Guard. In this case, Mgr. Sbarretti, being on the ground, and of sufficient rank, is named as Papal Ablegate, and it is necessary only to send a member of the Noble Guard to convey the emblem of office. It will be a repetition of the form followed in Cardinal Rampolla's own case, when he was elevated to the Cardinalate while acting as Papal Delegate at Madrid.

The ceremony to be held in Baltimore will be attended by a large number of ecclesiastics of the Church, especially in this part of the country, and will doubtless be a very brilliant affair.

ROME, Oct. 31.—It is stated here that Mgr. Satolli will probably remain in Washington for some time after he is raised to the dignity of a Cardinal, with the title of Pro-Delegate Apostolic. His successor has not yet been selected.

JAPAN EVACUATING LIAO-TUNG.

Mohammedan Insurgents Take the Capital of a Chinese Province.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—The Novoe Vremya has information that the Japanese are evacuating the Llo-Tung Territory.

The paper is also informed that large detachments of Mohammedan insurgents have combined and captured the town of Lan Chan Fu, the capital of the province of Kan Su, defeating the Chinese and scattering them in all directions.

It is asserted that it is the intention of the insurgents to form an independent kingdom in the territory they have taken possession of. Numbers of secret societies in Central China have joined the insurgent Mohammedans.

ARRESTS AT LAST IN LENZ CASE.

The Accused to be Tried at Erzroum in Presence of Our Representative.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Minister Terrell telegraphs from Constantinople that certain Kurds and Armenians have been arrested for the murder of Frank Lenz, the young Pittsburg bicyclist who was engaged in making a tour of the world on his wheel for Outing when he was killed.

Mr. Terrell says in his dispatch that the alleged murderers are to be tried at Erzroum, and that the United States Government will be represented at the trial by the British Consul.

A VICEROY'S SLIGHT PENANCE.

Liu-Pin-Chang of Sze-Chuan Infamy Greeted by Officials.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that the punishment of Viceroy Liu-Pin-Chang for the Sze-Chuan outrages has been utterly farcical. Upon returning to his home, he did not suffer the smallest inconvenience; on the contrary, he was presented with glowing testimonials by the officials of the province.

It is said that placards have been posted in Chung-King, inciting the populace to murder foreigners. Only the English and Americans have yet returned there.

FERDINAND'S OPENING SPEECH.

A Doubtful Report in Vienna that Stolioff Has Resigned.

SOFIA, Oct. 31.—Prince Ferdinand in person this afternoon opened the Sobranje. In his speech opening the session he referred to the friendly reception recently accorded by Russia to the deputation from Bulgaria, and forecasted improved relations between the two countries.

He made no reference to Prince Boris. A Vienna journal says that he refused to sign the draft of a speech from the Throne, because it made a promise of Prince Boris's baptism in the orthodox Greek Church.

No official announcement has been made of Premier Stoiloff's resignation, and the report that the Prime Minister had retired from office is doubted.

A BAD BLUNDER OF REUTER'S.

Official Messenger Printed No Leader on Anglo-Russian Affairs.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Post will to-morrow publish a St. Petersburg dispatch stating that no leading article on Anglo-Russian relations has appeared in The Official Messenger.

The passages quoted in a dispatch circulated by the Reuter Telegram Company consisted of part of a résumé of articles from the foreign press taken from The Official Messenger's news columns, whereas the Reuter Telegram Company gave it currency as The Official Messenger's general political review in its unofficial columns.

Armenians of Trebizond Condemned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Trebizond says that three Armenians of prominence, one of them a notable ecclesiastic, have been summarily tried and condemned upon charges connecting them with the recent disturbances there, and it is reported that the Government intends to execute them without delay. This report has created a great sensation in Constantinople.

Dynamite in a Basque Convent.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The greatest excitement has been caused at Corzuela, in the Province of Biscaya, by a dastardly dynamite outrage. Some miscreant to-day placed a bomb in the convent at that place and an explosion followed, causing much damage to the building. One report has it that several of the nuns were so terribly frightened that death resulted.

Ashantee's King Defies Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Information has been received here that Capt. Stewart, who conveyed the British ultimatum to Ashantee, has returned to Accra, in the Gold Coast Colony, from Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee. The King, he reports, has rejected the ultimatum, and declared that he preferred to go to war, for which he was prepared. The time allowed the King for a reply to the ultimatum expires to-day.

Changes in British Diplomatic Corps.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Daily News to-morrow will say it is rumored that, if Sir Philip Currie, at present British Ambassador to Turkey, goes to Paris as the successor of the Marquis of Dufferin, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, now Ambassador to Spain, will replace Sir Philip Currie at Constantinople.

First Payment of China's Indemnity.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is reported that the first installment of the Chinese war indemnity, £8,000,000, was paid to Japan by the Bank of England to-day, and that representatives of China and Japan were present at the bank and witnessed formally the transfer of the money from the one account to the other.

Portugal's Minister Quits Rome.

ROME, Oct. 31.—In consequence of King Carlos's decision not to visit King Humbert, owing to the objections made by the Vatican, the Portuguese Minister to Italy started to-day on an indefinite leave of absence. The Secretary of the Legation is acting as Chargé d'Affaires.

Remains of Mrs. James B. Eustis.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The body of Mrs. James B. Eustis, wife of the United States Ambassador to France, who died in Ireland last Saturday, will leave Queenstown for New-York to-day on board the steamer Majestic, in charge of her son, J. B. Eustis, Jr.

Trinidad as a Cable Station.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 31.—The Guardian asserts that the Trinidad incident is closed, and that the Government of Brazil no longer disputes the title of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company to the use of the island as a cable station.

Czarewitch's Condition Worse.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—It is announced that the condition of the Czarewitch is steadily growing worse. He is now continually confined to his bed, and remains in a completely apathetic state.

Monarchist Conspiracy in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 31.—A monarchist conspiracy has been discovered in the State of Sao Paulo. Several persons accused of complicity in the plot have been arrested.

Death of a Member of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Herr Neumann, an independent member of the Reichstag, died to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. John Sherwood is at the Windsor.

—Baron Liebig of Germany is at the Cambridge.

—Capt. Guillo Martini of Italy is at the Buckingham.

—Gen. George B. Williams of Indiana is at the Brunswick.

—Hall Caine and family of the Isle of Man are at the Everett.

—Dr. Richard C. Dean, United States Navy, is at the Holland.

—Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont and William Barnes, Jr., of Albany are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte of Washington are at the Waldorf.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

Hamilton.—M. J. Petit, New-York.

Page's.—H. A. Cragin, New-York.

Raleigh.—L. Duncan, C. D. Hughes, New-York.

—Cochran.—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Barnett, New-York.

Riggs.—George H. Sherman, F. M. Roller, New-York City.

Willard's.—A. C. Verkinger, Charles Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Doctor, New-York City.

—Arlington.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hubbell, W. B. Kroonklin, Mr. and Mrs. Ross N. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Bannister, New-York.

Ebbitt.—Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Cartlige, John H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Craft, T. Demerell, J. A. Allison, New-York; Miss Demerest, Brooklyn.

Shoreham.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Offenbach, H. C. Osgood, C. Page, F. M. Huleth, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dumont, New-York City; Mr. and Mrs. J. Tiebout, Brooklyn.

Novel Way of Annoying the Police.

From The London Daily News.

A novel way of annoying the Paris police has been discovered by one of the class who look upon them as their natural enemies. Some fellow has several times pretended to commit suicide by jumping from the Pont Neuf, near that statue of Henri IV. which has given rise to one of the most widely current French proverbial sayings. Just when a number of people are passing toward dusk, he gets up on the parapet, says, 'I am tired of my life,' and appears to jump into the Seine. Instead of jumping into the water, however, he falls on the parapet and crawls along in the semi-darkness to another part of the bridge, when he climbs up and joins the crowd in order to watch the 'fun.' Policemen run up, boatmen make off to the rescue, and in the midst of the hubbub the cause of it all says what is the French slang equivalent of "I say, aren't those bobbies going it?" and then runs away laughing. Up to the present he has not been caught, but the whole performance was witnessed the last time by a policeman in plain clothes. Owing to the confusion and the number of vehicles in the roadway, this particularly objectionable practical joker was able to make his escape.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announces that for the accommodation of persons who desire to attend the Harvard-Princeton football game at Princeton, Nov. 2, a special train will on that day leave from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 12:10 noon, returning after completion of the game.—Adv.

IN ACCORD WITH CUBANS

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting, Despite the Rain, in Washington.

RESOLUTIONS THAT WON APPLAUSE

Convincing Statements of the Necessity for Independence from Spain Made in Eloquent Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The sympathy of Washingtonians for the cause of Cuba was put to the test to-night and responded in tones in which there was heard no note of discord. The drizzling rain of to-day made an uncomfortable night for a mass meeting, but soon after the hour announced Metzerott's Hall was filled, amny ladies being present.

The crowd gave every evidence of its friendliness for the cause under discussion. Office holders were conspicuous by their absence, but a number of ex-office holders were present. Among those who participated were Corporal Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions under Harrison, who presided, and Simon Wolf, Consul to Egypt, who made one of the speeches of the evening. The hall was appropriately decorated, the emblem of Cuban independence being among the flags festooned about the stage. The speeches all overflowed with sentiments of liberty and patriotism and extended sympathy and hope to the citizens of the Queen of the Antilles.

Early in the meeting the following resolutions were offered and, after speeches had been listened to, were put to a vote, and passed without a dissenting voice amid loud applause:

Whereas, It is an American axiom that no Government has a right to exist without the consent of the governed; and,

Whereas, Nearly a century and a quarter ago the God of Nations raised up our revolutionary fathers to establish this axiom, by treasure and blood, in forum and field; and,

Whereas, This same God of Nations has enabled their descendants to carry out their ideas until we have made permanent the freest, greatest, and best republic the world has ever seen—in a single word;

Whereas, The God of Nations has put us into the vanguard of free Governments, constituted us its advocates and representatives, and made our standard the symbol of freedom the world over; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Washington, the capital of the great Republic of the West, cannot view with indifference the struggle of any people, especially a people of this continent, to secure constitutional right or a republican form of government; and that we extend our hearty sympathy to the Island of Cuba in her present effort to follow our example, to throw off the tyrannical yoke of Spain and make herself, indeed, the Gem of the Antilles.

Resolved, Also, that while we would discountenance all filibustering and would not have our free soil converted into a rendezvous of freebooters or buccaneers, that while we would discountenance all violations of international law, we shall gladly hail the day when our legal authorities can see their way clear to grant to this island belligerent rights, and afford her a fair chance to set up a Government patterned after that which has given to this Republic her happiness and glory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President, to the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States, and to both houses of Congress, so soon to assemble, as well as to the public press.

M. Fidel Pierra made an eloquent address as follows:

The Spanish Government has taken great pains to convince the world, and especially the people of this country, that the Cuban revolutionary forces consist only of some ignorant negroes, a few white people of the lowest class of society, some bandits, and a few foreign adventurers.

I shall not take up your time with allusions to and comments upon the policy of falsification which the Spanish Government has adopted in order to mislead abroad the character of the Cuban revolution. That it is not a movement in which only the lower classes of the Cuban people are taking an active part, as the Spanish officials assert, but an uprising supported by the whole Cuban population, a few facts will show.

The Government organized at Camaguey on the 10th of September last, in accordance with the constitution adopted by the Convention of Deputies from all the provinces which met at the same place, consists of the following persons: President—Salvador Cisneros Betancourt of Puerto Principe; Vice President—Bartolomé Maso of Manzanillo; Secretary of War—Carlos Roloff of Santa Clara; Assistant Secretary of War—Mario Menocal; Secretary of the Treasury—Foreign Affairs—Rafael Portuondo y Tamayo of Santiago de Cuba; Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Fermin Valdés Domingues of Havana; Secretary of the Treasury—Severo Pina of Santi Spiritu; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—Joaquin Castillo Duany of Santiago de Cuba; Secretary of the Interior—Santiago Canizares of Remedios; Assistant Secretary of the Interior—Carlos Dubois of Baracoa; General in Chief of the Army—Maximo Gomez; Lieutenant General—Antonio Maceo.

Who are these gentlemen? I will tell you.

The President is the ex-Marquis of Santa Lucia of Puerto Principe, member of one of the most distinguished families of the island for social rank, wealth, and talents. During the last seventy-five years you will find more than one Cisneros and more than one Betancourt who has attained distinction as lawyers, journalist, civil engineer, botanist, and also in other departments of science and art. The ex-Marquis of Santa Lucia, now President of the republic, formally renounced his title of nobility when he joined the revolution in 1868, and lost his estates, which were then confiscated by the Spanish Government. An insignificant part of them was turned over to him after the peace of 1878.

Bartolomé Maso, the Vice President, a native of Manzanillo, is a tried patriot, who has rendered valuable services to our cause. A sincere republican, he has always been highly respected and esteemed for his liberal ideas and his sterling character.

Gen. Carlos Roloff, Secretary of War, was born in Poland, but came to Cuba when a mere youth and established himself at Cienfuegos, where he attained quite a distinguished position for his intelligence, industry, and integrity. In 1869, at the head of quite a number of young men from the most prominent families of the city, he joined the revolution, and until the end of the war in 1878 occupied the first rank, both for his bravery and his military talents.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Mario Menocal, belongs to one of the best families of Matanzas, and is a relative of one of the members of the Corps of Civil Engineers of the United States whose name is so well known in connection with the Nicaragua Canal.

Rafael Portuondo y Tamayo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is a distinguished member of one of the most prominent families of Santiago de Cuba, both for social rank and wealth, no less than for the talents of some of the individuals belonging to it, who have distinguished themselves in the liberal professions.

Fermin Valdés Dominguez, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is a well-known physician of Havana, who, when the students of the university of that city, his companions, were butchered by the volunteers, was sent to the penal colony of Ceuta, and was set at liberty after the peace.

Severo Pina, Secretary of the Treasury, is a prominent citizen of Sanctl Spiritus. He belongs to an old and wealthy family. Joaquin Castillo Duany, Assitant Secretary of the Treasury, is a gentleman not unknown in this country, having been one of the physicians who took part in the Feannette relief expedition to the north pole. No names stand higher in Santiago de Cuba for wealth and respectability than those of Duany and Castillo. Santiago Canizares, Secretary of the Interior, is as prominent a citizen of Remedios as the others are of those cities which I have mentioned.

The General in Chief, Maximo Gomez, although born in Santo Domingo, is as much a Cuban in feelings, ideas, and aspirations as the best of us. As to his military talents, I will say nothing, for they are too well known.

Antonio Maceo, the Lieutenant General, is a colored man, a perfect gentleman, and a man of more than common attainments, which he owes to his own efforts. He is in the fullest sense of the term a self-made man of uncommon intellectual powers and a most sterling character. He fought during the ten years' war, and was successively promoted for his bravery and remarkable military abilities from a common soldier to a Major General. As a proof of the former he can show in his body twenty-one wounds by bullet and by sword, while in support of the latter he can refer to the many times that he has routed the Spanish troops, even under the command of Gen. Martinez Campos himself, and to the testimony of this latter and of Gen. Melia, who have been compelled to acknowledge the merit of Maceo as a tactician.

As an indication of the respect and esteem in which he is held by the Cubans, I mention the fact that all the members of his staff are white, and some of them are men of distinction in the various professions and belong to the best families of the island.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, does not a Government composed of persons such as I have described, give the lie in the most direct manner to the assertions made by the Spanish officials in regard to the character of the revolution? Does it not show most clearly and plainly that it is one in which the whole Cuban people from the highest to the lowest classes take an active part? I leave it to you to decide it. And if these facts are not sufficient to show both the character and the extent of the revolution, please look over the list of the names of the gentlemen who, from all parts of the island, have been deported to the penal colonies of Africa, and you will find that all of them are men of note, either for talents or for wealth—lawyers, journalists, physicians, merchants, and planters.

The population of the island is, in round numbers, 1,600,000, of which less than 200,000 are Spaniards, some 500,000 are colored Cubans and over 800,000 white Cubans. Of the Spaniards a small but not an inconsiderable fraction, although not taking an active part in the defense of our cause, sympathize with and are supporting it in various ways. Of the Cubans, whether colored or white, all are in sympathy with the revolution, with the exception of a few scattered individuals who hold positions under the Spanish Government or are engaged in enterprises which cannot thrive without it. All of the Cubans who have had the means and the opportunity to join the revolutionary army have done so, while those who have been compelled for one reason or another to remain in the cities are co-operating to the best of their abilities. If the people of the small section of the western part of the island, which yet remains quiet, were supplied with arms and ammunition they would all rise to a man within twenty-four hours.

Such a revolution of the whole Cuban people against the Government of Spain is what the Spanish officials are pleased to describe as a disturbance caused by a few adventurers, robbers, bandits, and assassins. But they have a purpose in so characterizing it, and it is no other than to justify in some way the war of extermination which the Prime Minister of Spain himself has declared will be waged by his Government against the Cuban people. They are not yet satisfied with the rivers of human blood with which in times past they inundated the fields of Italy, of the low countries, of our continent of America, and only a few years ago, of Cuba itself. The Spanish newspaper of Havana, El Pueblo, urges the Spanish soldiers to give no quarter, to spare no one, to kill all, all without exception, until they shall have torrents of Cuban blood in which to bathe themselves!

It is well! The Cubans accept the challenge, but they will not imitate their tyrants and cover themselves with infamy by waging a savage war. The Cubans will respect the lives of their Spanish prisoners, they will not attack hospitals, and they will cure and assist with the same care and solicitude with which they cure and assist their own the wounded Spaniards who may fall into their hands. They have done so from the beginning of the war, and they will not change their humane policy.

The Spanish officials have also attempted to convince you that the Cuban war is a war of races. Of what races? Of the black against the white? It is not true, and the facts which I have stated to you in connection with the Government organized in Cuba plainly show that there is nothing of the kind. Nor is the war waged by the Cubans against the Spaniards as such. No. The war is waged against the Government of Spain, and only against the Government of Spain and the officials and a few monopolists who, under it, live and thrive upon the substance of the Cubans. We have no ill feeling against the thousands of Spaniards who industriously and honestly make their living in Cuba. They will not be molested, either in their persons or their property, and those of their countrymen who may wish to come to the island honestly to work and live will be always welcome. But with the Spanish Government we will make no peace, and we will make no compromise. Under its rule there will be nothing for our people but oppression and misery. For years and years the Cuban people has patiently suffered, and in the interest of the colony, as well as in the interest of the metropolis, has earnestly prayed for reforms. Spain has not only turned a deaf ear to the prayers, but instead of reforming the most glaring abuses has allowed them to increase and flourish, until such a point has been reached that the continuation of the Spanish rule means for the Cuban people utter destruction.

Let me give you a few facts: Spain draws from the island a yearly revenue of some $26,000,000. A sum not much smaller than this is also extracted, but does not go into the public Treasury because it is stolen by the officials. I will give you an example of how the stealing is done. The custom duties, for instance, yield to the Treasury some $12,000,000 per annum, but this does not represent more than about 50 per cent. of the merchandise imported. The other half is not declared at the Custom House, and the amount of duties upon it is divided between the officials and the importer. The great majority of officials are Spaniards. The same system prevails in all the other branches of the revenue. This is known by everybody in Cuba, and no public man in Spain is ignorant of the fact, for many of them have a considerable share in the division of the spoils. Every official who comes to Cuba has to provide a sum at least equal to the salary which he receives, for the agent he has employed at the city, town, or village where he resides, another similar sum for the Madrid agent, and still another for the head of the department or functionary who appoints him to the position. This, ladies and gentlemen, I do not state upon mere hearsay, for I have actual personal knowledge of the facts.

Again, owing to the differential customs tariff in favor of Spanish manufacturers, the Cuban consumers are compelled to buy in a dearer market and to pay a tax amounting to several millions a year. Add up all those various items, and you will find that the Cuban people is paying to Spain a yearly tribute of over $80,000,000, a crushing burden for a country with only 1,600,000 of population, no matter how vast its natural wealth may be.

You will naturally suppose that the $26,000,000 of revenue which go into the Treasury suffice to cover the expenditures of the Government, but it is not so, for these latter amount to over $34,000,000 per annum, and for several years past there has been an annual deficit of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Let me now give you the principal items of the expenditures. In the first place you will find one of $10,500,000 to pay interest on the public debt of Spain. Please observe that it is the national debt of Spain, not of Cuba. Next comes the item of $7,000,000 for the Army and Navy of Spain; then $4,036,000 salaries for civil employes, and $2,200,000 for pensions to retired military, civil, and judicial officials, or their widows. Next an item of $995,000 for the Judicial and $708,000 for the Customs Department. Then $588,000 for internal improvements, that is, for the construction and repair of roads, public buildings, of telegraph lines; for harbor improvements, sanitary works, lighthouse expenses, &c. Let me add that usually not even one-half of the $588,000 is spent for the purpose for which it has been appropriated, and that for years not one foot of road has been constructed or repaired, nor one yard of new telegraph line added to those existing. Finally you will find an item of $182,200 for the higher education, as follows: $127,050 for the University of Havana, $10,800 for the school for land surveyors, mercantile professors, naval studies, &c.; $6,550 for the School of Design, Painting, and Sculpture; $15,000 for the Normal School, and $16,800 for material for those establishments. Almost all the professors of the university and of those schools are Spaniards; hence the protection extended to them by the Spanish Government.

You have no doubt remarked that I have mentioned no appropriation for primary education. There is none. In an expenditure of over $34,000,000, not one cent is devoted to the support of the common schools, and only about $500,000 to works of public utility! I shall make no comment upon this dreadful picture of Spanish rapacity.

One more little picture of Spanish administration in Cuba. It will give you an idea of the frauds committed there, besides those to which I have already alluded.

The Spanish General, Pando, in a long speech delivered in the Spanish Cortes on the 22d of March, 1890, after stating in detail the numerous frauds of which there was documentary evidence, recapitulated them as follows:

"The liquidation of confiscated estates shows a deficit of $14,000,000; the defalcations in the Board of the Debt amount to over $12,000,000, without including the last one to which Oteiza has given his name. Now, adding these items to the amount already stated, we arrive at a grand total of over $40,000,000."

Such was the work of a few years of Spanish administrative corruption in Cuba. It was yet greater, for the Oteiza frauds were found to amount to several millions.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is against such a government that the Cuban people are now fighting. A government whose rapacity has brought our island, one of the richest on the globe, to the verge of universal bankruptcy. It has produced thousands of millions of dollars, and where has all that wealth gone to? It has gone to support our masters in their ignoble sloth and to provide for their vices and dissipation.

Deprived of our rights, divested of our liberties, ruled by the uncontrolled and unbounded will of a Captain General whose merest whim had to be accepted as the supreme law of the land, we have been living a life of anguish and despair under the most infamous despotism, vainly seeking for the means to escape from that desperate condition, for all conspired against us, the insular position, the configuration of the country, and even its own wealth, afforded our tyrants the necessary revenue to support the army and navy by which we have been kept in subjection.

But endurance was no longer possible; our people were threatened in their very existence, and, fully conscious of the great odds against which they would have to struggle, they determined to face them, and now their watchword is: Freedom and independence, or death.

Simon Wolf, Quesada, and several others spoke with great fervor and impressiveness, and the meeting was adjourned at a late hour in perfect harmony.

The Chairman was directed to appoint a committee of fifty leading citizens, whose duty it shall be to advance the cause of Cuba by all legal means, and, after the singing of the Doxology, and three cheers for Cuba, the meeting adjourned.

GEN. CAMPOS IS IRREPRESSIBLE.

Despite Censure He Reiterates the Necessity for Leniency.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The report of the interview with Gen. Martinez Campos recently published here has been severely criticised in Madrid for its somewhat pessimistic tone.

In consequence of this criticism the Imparcial's correspondent in Havana paid another visit to Martinez Campos, and obtained from him the reply that the interview as published was in all essential respects absolutely accurate.

In the interview mentioned Martinez Campos expressed his belief that the United States would recognize the insurgents as belligerents, although he had no fear as to the ultimate results. He also declared that a policy of leniency toward the insurgents must prevail, or 150,000 troops would be necessary to quell the rebellion, and even then 75,000 men would perish.

Russian Churches on Wheels.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The authorities of the Greek Church have, with the approval of the Russian Government, decided upon a novel means of spreading the religion of the Church through the sparsely populated portions of Siberia that the railroad has already penetrated. There are long stretches of territory in which there are hardly any people whatever, so the building of churches is out of the question. The authorities finally decided to construct some churches on wheels that would be hauled over the road and stopped for religious exercises wherever a handful of people was found. Five of these church cars have been constructed, each one being assigned to a certain section of the railroad, and they are hauled back and forth between the small scattered settlements. Each of them is fitted up with all the paraphernalia of an orthodox Greek church, and two priests are in each car. All told, the five churches on wheels visit seventy settlements a week.

Nothing is more acceptable than a piece of FLINT'S Fine Furniture for a wedding present. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

OLD BILL SMITH IS DEAD

Known for Many Years as the Giant Hermit of the Adirondacks.

FAITHFUL DOGS HIS ONLY COMPANIONS

A Tumble-Down Hut on the "Oregon Plains" His Home for More than Forty Years—His Sudden Death.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—"Bill" Smith is dead. On Sunday last the old hermit, one of the characters of the Adirondacks for the last twoscore years, was found dead in his lonely hut on the "Oregon Plains." His dogs, faithful companions during his life, kept vigil over the dead body. The "Oregon Plains" were so named by Smith nearly half a century ago.

"Old Bill" Smith.
The Adirondack Hermit.

The reason for his giving this name to the spot not even Bill himself knew, except that he had "heard the name somewhere and liked the sound of it." Smith always welcomed visitors, but the drive from Saranac Lake to the hermit's home is a long and hard one, traversing the wildest and roughest section of the mountains, and difficult to accomplish in one day, so that comparatively few people ever saw him, for he rarely left the vicinity of his home.

William Henry Smith was born in the wilds of Essex County sixty-nine years ago, married when he was twenty the daughter of a neighboring woodsman, erected a log hut on the "plains," and lived there about forty-five years. Thirty years ago his wife died, and since that time he had lived alone, his only companions being dogs, whose fierce barks at night frightened away mountain tramps, or in the daytime greeted the occasional visitor to the Smith estate. The dogs seriously threatened to devour a couple of men who recently drove into the "yard" that surrounds the old, tumble-down hut, but several loud "whoas" brought the hermit to the door.

"Wall?" drawled Smith, as he stuck his bushy head out from the door, "Wall?"

The visitors having been warned of some of his peculiarities, and not wishing to offend him, very politely asked if Mr. Smith was at home, and could be seen.

"Bill Smith's here, and sick a-bed, too," said the hermit. "He's mighty close to the bark, but I guess you can see him if you ain't color blind."

Smith closed the door, after calling in the dogs, while the visitors hitched their horse and entered the house. Bill was seated before an old-fashioned cookstove, but with North Woods politeness arose as his visitors entered and extended his brawny hand. Without heeding his injunction to be seated, they stood and gazed in wonder and amazement at the giant before them. Not at all was he as they had pictured him. Instead of the proverbial old hermit of small stature and form, with suspicious glances coming from little sunken eyes, the visitors beheld a six-and-a-half-footer, erect as a church spire, and with beard reaching to the floor! His luxuriant hair fell in great folds about his shoulders, while his eyebrows almost concealed the sharp gray orbs. Here, indeed, was a giant hermit, a wonderful specimen of manhood, a drawing card for a museum!

"Sit down," said Smith again, this time a little impatiently; "sit down and make yourselves comfortable if you can. I'm no great hand at entertainin', so youse'll have to do most of the talkin'."

By degrees Bill related the story of his life. He looked from one to the other as he told his tale, and was all the while pulling away at his pipe. "They say," he began, "that tobacco ain't good for folks to use, but just look at me. I've chewed ever since

"Old Bill" Smith's Grave.

I knew enough, and I smoke every minute I'm awake. As for whisky, I like it as a cat likes milk.

How thoughtful to the visitors to have brought along that small flask!

"Ever sick, Bill?" he was asked.

"Just once, and then I was mighty close to the bark, too. A doctor who was visitin' up the road heard about it and called in. Said he: 'If you can live two hours I'll fetch you through.' I laughed and said: 'Wall, I guess I can do that; never saw the time I couldn't live two hours yet.'"

Then Smith went on in his own way and told of his early love and marriage. Said he: "Why, I just loved that girl to death, and I don't know what I should have done if I couldn't have got her."

He brought his wife to his father's house. "There ain't no use talkin'," said Bill, "two married women can't agree at the same table, and so me and my wife got out."

Then he bought a lot on the "Oregon Plains," paying $1.50 for it, and built him the rude hut that sheltered him for nearly half a century. Three children, two boys and a girl, came during the first four years. Then the wife died, and the children were taken by friends. From that time until his death, a few days ago, a period of forty years, Smith lived alone, doing his own washing, mending, and cooking. It was evident, viewing his surroundings and his own personal appearance, that the time spent by him in washing and mending was very limited, while a look into his "pantry," a huge rough box standing on end, did not prove him to be a great culinary artist. But Smith was satisfied with his life.

"I love my lonely life," said he, "and I love my dogs. They never leave me, and are more faithful than my children. My daughter, whom I had not seen in twenty years, came on a visit last Summer, but I told her I didn't care to see her, for she had

Bill Smith's Hut.

turned up her nose at the old man when he wanted his children by him."

Here Bill stooped over and fondly patted an ugly-looking hound that lay warming his bony body near the stove. Smith never went to school in his life, but he taught himself to read, and each day for many years he devoted several hours to the study of the Bible, a little ragged edition of which he had.

"No!" said Bill enthusiastically, in answer to a question. "No, I don't believe in churches, and all the hollerin' done there. The Lord ain't deaf!"

The most remarkable thing about Smith was his wonderful growth of hair and beard. Both were as white as the Adirondack snows that drifted about his lonely abode. As he stood erect in his "stocking feet" his great beard rested upon the floor. His hair hung nearly to his elbows.

"I can't account for it," he remarked, "because my father was bald at forty, and my mother's hair was not heavier than another woman's. How did I come to let it grow? Well, you see I had always cut my own hair and beard, and, not being made for a barber, the job was usually pretty poor. And so, nineteen years ago, I gave myself the last 'clip,' and it's been a-growin' steady ever since. Last year my hair grew two and my beard six inches."

Upon leaving the house, the visitors offered the hermit a small sum of money, which he took upon the condition that it should be viewed as payment for the time he lost in "entertainin'," for, as he said, "If you folks wasn't here, I might a-brought down a big buck by this time."

Smith died, it is supposed, on Sunday. At least, it was Sunday evening when he was found by a party of young people who occasionally called upon him. He was in bed, and his clothes were on. On Monday he was buried by his distant neighbors of the "Oregon Plains," who did not care to notify any of his family. The rude casket, made at the neighboring village of Vermontville, was carried on the shoulders of several guides to a little knoll at the rear of the hermit's forty-acre lot, and there interred. There was no ceremony at the grave, but the little ragged Bible was buried with the man who had read nothing else in his life.

THE FRESH AIR CHARITIES

Striking Influence of the Children upon Their Rural Neighbors.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Lenox and Stockbridge are the two historic towns of Berkshire. Lenox, high on the hills, with its beautiful homes uniting wealth and culture, is called the "goldenrod"; Stockbridge, with its hospitable and historic hearthstones, is in the valley by the river, and is the "sweetbrier" of the hills. Between these two, near the lakes, is a village, once busy in manufactures. Now no wheel turns on the silent stream and the tenement houses are fast disappearing. The church on the hill still calls its devout worshippers, who give a sum to missions equal to that used for home expenditure. Its Sunday school has sent many a well-trained brain and honest heart into the busy world. On Decoration Day the little flags are many on the graves of loyal soldiers.

To the northward of the church lies Lenox, with its church crowning the high hill. You catch a glimpse of the homes of Charles Lanier, of Schermerhorn, Bullard, Cook, Higginson, Barclay, Ward, Stokes, and Beckwith. Southeast of the spire are the homes of H. W. T. Mall, Beck, Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Iasigla, Dr. H. M. Field, Messrs. Blakeman and Choate, and Miss Yard. You can also hear the chimes from the Stockbridge tower, built by the late David Dudley Field as a memorial to his grandchild, the daughter of Lady Musgrave.

It is a quiet life that is led by the people of the village. When the quiet life is over, the loved forms are tenderly laid in the beautiful cemetery which the Laurel Hill Association keeps in the order which is Heaven's first law. No lot is sold—the rich and poor taking lots only when needed. The heavy taxpayers have filled the town Treasury, and roads, bridges, and schools are of the best modern type. Yet the old inhabitants have said pathetically: "This is all good, but give me the old days of busy work, and the homes and streets full of bright children." Then they tell of the Lenox Court House, where Boston sent students to learn law of its wise Judges. These allusions always end with some story of the kindly life of Charles Sedgwick. "He was the man everybody called Charles, because he was so kind," said one old man.

SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

A Widespread Seismic Disturbance in the West and South.

CITIZENS FRIGHTENED BY THE SHOCK

No Damage Done, Although the Wave Extended over a Great Area of the Country in Early Morning.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31. — Chicagoans were alarmed at few minutes after 5 o'clock this morning by feeling a distinct earthquake shock. The vibrations, which were felt plainly all over the city, were severe enough to shake objects on the mantels or desks in the tall buildings, and milkmen and other early risers, fearing that some of the sky-scrapers might take a tumble, made haste to get on streets where there was less danger.

At the Twenty-second Street Police Station the severity of the disturbance was such as to overturn an inkstand on the desk of the Sergeant. Reports are coming in from all over the city from persons who noticed the earthquake, and from towns as far north as Janesville, Wis. Chief Operator Willis and the night employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company felt the shock.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 31.—This vicinity was visited with an earthquake shock at 5:11 o'clock this morning. The shock lasted for fully a minute, and was almost uniform in tendency throughout. It passed from northwest to southeast, and shook the houses and buildings in such a manner as to awaken everybody.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. The seismograph at the Weather Bureau headquarters recorded an earthquake shock of at least forty-five seconds' duration here this morning, commencing at three minutes and fifteen seconds after 6 o'clock. The instrument is not sufficiently elaborate to indicate the exact extent of the vibrations or their direction, and makes no distinction between tremors in vertical and horizontal planes, but Prof. Marvin, the expert in charge, says there is no doubt from the duration of the shocks, as shown by the instrument, that they were of sufficient magnitude to have been plainly perceptible to residents in this city.

This is borne out by the fact that a number of Washingtonians discussed the novel sensations they experienced early this morning long before it was generally known that a great seismic wave had traversed a considerable area of the United States. In many houses dishes were broken and pictures fell from the walls, but, so far as can be ascertained, no damage has occurred to any of the public or private property.

The scientists of the Naval Observatory find that no magnetic variations accompanied the earthquake this morning. The exceedingly delicate instruments of the magnetic laboratory, which in times of solar disturbances show minute details of the disturbances, have been unaffected by any unusual influence in the last twenty-four hours. The observatory, being designed solely for securing accurate time for nautical purposes, has no means of investigating terrestrial phenomena.

Southern Associated Press reports received here indicate that the shock was felt as far south as Atlanta, Ga., and all over Georgia, Eastern Tennessee, and North Alabama; also at Jackson, Miss., where the vibrations are said to have lasted for nearly sixty seconds, and appeared to be from east to west. Points were entertained for the old Capitol Building, but no damage was done. The time given in each report from the South is 5 A. M.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The most severe and distinct earthquake ever felt in this city occurred at 5:13 o'clock this morning. The vibrations lasted fully fifteen seconds, and were accompanied by a dull, rumbling sound, resembling a heavy train passing through a tunnel. The trembling of the earth was so great that many clocks were stopped, dishes rattled, and, at the power house of the electric car lines, the current was temporarily interrupted. Reports received this morning state that the shock was felt as far away as Arkansas and Kansas. The wave passed from west to east, and was not accompanied by more than an ordinary gale of wind.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 31.—The earthquake shock was distinctly felt here at 5 A. M. The oscillations were so marked as to cause great consternation, and some damage to tall buildings. Many people ran out into the streets in their night dresses, and waited there till the alarm subsided.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt in this city at 5:10 o'clock this morning. The few who were on the streets at the time say that the shock was preceded by a rumbling noise. The shock was from north to south, and the vibration in three-story buildings was at least two inches. Many tall chimneys were damaged.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 31.—The earthquake shock at Anderson was severe enough to throw persons off lounges, break articles out of cupboards, and stop clocks in every part of the city. Several small structures were moved off their foundations, and many large buildings were crushed.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 31.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here this morning at 5:12 o'clock. The whole city was affected. Windows were broken and people ran out of their houses in their night clothes.

GALLIOPOLIS, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning an earthquake shock shook the buildings in this city. The shock was very distinct, and was felt by nearly everybody in town.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—An earthquake, the first noticeable in this vicinity in many years, was felt about 6:16 o'clock this morning. First reports of its duration and intensity vary. At Sewickley, it is said, clocks were stopped and windows shaken.

MCKEESPORT, Penn., Oct. 31.—This city was shaken by an earthquake this morning shortly after 6 o'clock. Two distinct shocks were felt. The vibrations were from west to east.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Oct. 31.—A tremor of earthquake was plainly felt in this city at 6:13 o'clock this morning. The shocks lasted for at least thirty seconds, but did no damage.

THREE RIVERS, Mich., Oct. 31.—An earthquake shock of about twenty seconds' duration was felt here at 5 o'clock this morning. It was accompanied by rumbling noises, and shook buildings. Most of the inhabitants were awakened by the shock.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 31.—Quite a number of persons report feeling a slight shock of earthquake at this point this morning at 4:30 o'clock. Windows' rattled and beds were shaken; no damage.

GADSDEN, Ala., Oct. 31.—People were aroused at 4 o'clock this morning by a severe rocking of houses, caused by an earthquake, which lasted fully one minute. Several chimneys were knocked down and dishes were broken. No houses were wrecked, but much glass was broken.

STARTED THE DRIED-UP STREAMS.

One Result of the Earthquake Shocks in the State of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—A remarkable phenomena, believed to be in some way connected with the earthquake that shook this and other States this morning, is the starting of streams that from the prolonged drought had weeks ago become as dry as a powder horn. The most notable case was that of Honey Creek, a good-sized stream that traverses the mountains of Bartholomew County before it empties into the Blue River.

Honey Creek yesterday, that had been dry for weeks, suddenly filled with clear, cold water, that spread beyond the banks, sweeping away fences and doing considerable damage to crops. The same strange occurrence was reported to-day from Edinburg, where several small streams, that had gone dry, suddenly filled up without the falling of a drop of rain. While the water was welcomed as a Godsend by the drought-ridden farmers, many people were greatly alarmed, believing the end of the world to be near.

The country in which these revivified streams are situated is in a limestone region, and, drilling through the limestone ledge, it is possible to secure an abundant supply of water. The theory is that a slight preliminary shake yesterday opened up sundry cracks or fissures, through which the water poured. The fact is recalled by the old settlers that the same thing occurred twenty-one years ago, when the State was shaken by an earthquake.

WHEN INDIAN SUMMER REALLY COMES

Not Until the Bright Days of Mid-November.

From The Providence Journal.

Many persons, if they were asked about it, would say without hesitation that these last days of October are the real Indian Summer. The term is vaguely employed, and at one time or another has been stretched to include almost all the attractive weather with which we are blessed between the close of August and the 1st of December. Thanks to the almanac, we have gotten the idea very thoroughly into our heads that Summer ends on the 31st of August, and when we find the skies still warm and grateful after that date, and the woods and fields still calling to us with persuasive voices, we are a little perplexed as to what we ought to think about it, and whether it is really Autumn or Summer come again. Thus we fall back upon the familiar term "Indian Summer," which seems a sufficiently appropriate compromise, although there is no special justification for our selection of this uncertain phraseology.

It would be much more satisfactory if we should disabuse ourselves at once of the notion that Summer proper ends with the month of August. There is nothing in the atmosphere or in the appearance of the natural world to indicate any radical change in the season at or about that date, and the increasing custom of lengthening the vacation outing at the seashore or in the mountains is proof sufficient that we are gradually coming to appreciate the fact that Summer really extends through September, to say the least. Let us say, for example, that Summer ends only when the frosts of October have put a change upon the face of things, and this will not only be nearer the truth than the established conception of the season, but will enable us also to get at a fairer idea of when Indian Summer makes its appearance. The letter-writer Worcester quotes Dr. Freeman as saying that the term Indian Summer is used in North America to define a season of pleasant weather in the late Autumn, and this notion of its date is brought out in various ways by most of the poets and versifiers who have discoursed upon the subject. And a very prolific source of verse it has been.

Here is one rhymer, for instance, who tells us that Indian Summer comes in "the Autumn's dotage, mid-November, when skies seductive woo the earth," and another who finds no places it within the period when "the woodland foliage is gathered by the wild November blast," when "even the thick leaves upon the oaken bough are fallen, to the last." Samuel Longfellow says: "Summer is gone; but Summer days return; the winds and frosts have stripped the woodlands bare," and a fourth poet tells us that the season comes "after October's biting frosts." From all of these quotations and many more like them, it is apparent that these present pleasant days are not the Indian Summer, after all. We shall have to wait until next month before the real Autumn's Summer warms the atmosphere and the soul of the reminiscent sentimentalist.

The popular impression of November is not a kindly one. We associate the month with cold and biting breezes, dismal days of cloud and smoky haze, and sullen reminders in sea and sky of the quick-coming Winter. But this is an unjust condemnation of the month. If we will take the trouble this year to note the comparative frequency of the pleasant and unpleasant days of November in this latitude, we shall be surprised to see how many of the whole number are agreeable ones, devoid of the harsh or characteristic unpleasantness usually associated with this time of the year. Warm days and bright sunshine will bring back attractive memories of the Spring and Summer, and the stillness of the bare woods will suggest almost anything rather than the storms and tempests of the Winter season. Then it is that Indian Summer makes its appearance. The Summer is gone and has been succeeded by a period of biting October frost. We have relinquished the warm season without expectation of its return, when suddenly it comes back, shorn of its former glory of foliage, but a grateful season still. This belated Summer is one of the pleasantest features of our New-England year, and any one who studies the subject with the poets, for instance, to guide him, will be surprised to see what a deep impression it has made upon the mind of the English-writing bard.

Oliver Ames's Greatest Distinction.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

His occupancy of the office of Governor was only an incident in the busy life of Oliver Ames. It demanded far less of his powers than the conduct of any one of his many greater private enterprises. He himself once described the duties of the Chief Magistrate as a recreation to which he turned after a busy day in his down-town office. His distinguishing record was made in the commercial world. He was trained to be the successor of his father in the great industry which the elder man had established, and he not only developed this manufacture, but found in other and yet greater enterprises opportunity for the exercise of a business talent nothing short of genius.

The masterly manner in which he extricated the estate of his father, Oakes Ames, from the entanglements in which it was left, was alone a work sufficient to crown any one life. And in this, as in all his enterprises, there was a strong and healthy personal element as distinguished from the formal commercial spirit. He was not only just, but generous. He pledged his own fortune to pay the bequests from the involved estate of his father. He established almost patriarchal relations with his employes. He shared his prosperity with the town of North Easton by public benefactions.

And so of it is that the place which the name of Oliver Ames holds on the list of the Governors of Massachusetts is not the greatest honor attaching to the memory of this good citizen.

A Veteran Post Office Clerk.

From The Boston Transcript.

Charles Brigham is the oldest postal clerk in point of service employed by the United States to-day, having an unbroken record of fifty-seven years' service in the Boston office. Although Mr. Brigham is eighty-one years old, he still sticks to his duties. He is a clerk in the newspaper mailing division of the Post Office. He stands all day long in sorting mail into a large case reaching clear from the ceiling of the room, and Mr. Brigham can toss a piece of mail into one of the pockets ten feet above his head as unerringly as he could half a century ago. He says that he probably will retire from his work at the Post Office before long, but that he will not do so until he feels that he cannot perform his work in a satisfactory manner, as the place has grown to be like a home to him during his long years of service. Mr. Brigham was given his position as clerk by Postmaster Nathaniel Greene more than half a century ago. He has served under eleven Postmasters, and has outlived all but two—Mr. Hart and his successor, the present Postmaster, Col. Coveney.

Rejected Offer for Autographs.

From The Philadelphia Record.

An autograph fiend entered the office of the Fairmount Park Art Association a few days ago and offered Secretary Charles H. Howell $1,000 for 2,000 names from the association's roll book. The offer, however, was very promptly declined. "It has taken us a quarter of a century to get those signatures," said Col. Howell, "and with their associations they form a history of the organization that we could not set a money value on. They are not for sale. As many of the early signers are dead, their autographs are rare and in demand by dealers. The whole collection is a most interesting one, especially to the old Philadelphian who knows the city's history, and that of the men and women identified with it. Almost every calling is represented—artists and actors, women and warriors, politicians and preachers, men of business and professional men, some upon whom public opinion is widely divided; saints and sinners' commented Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson, as he lingered over them. Many who were bitterly hostile to each other mingled their signatures on adjoining lines, united in one purpose, at least."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—26 West Sixty-ninth Street; Robert Tyfen; no damage.
10:40 A. M.—1,095 Third Avenue; Theodore Eisele; restaurant; damage, $2,000.
11:55 A. M.—201 West One Hundred and First Street; John Comar; damage, $5.
12:10 P. M.—45 East Eighteenth Street; no damage.
12:20 P. M.—2,013 Fifth Avenue; John Butler; flat; damage, $100.
12:45 P. M.—220 Front Street; Frederick Donnelson; saloon; no damage.
3:30 P. M.—507 West Fifty-second Street; Kate Ryan; dwelling; damage, $5.
6:30 P. M.—94 Eleventh Avenue; Dillman & Linka; damage, $500.
6:30 P. M.—140 Chambers Street; damage, $10.
6:50 P. M.—26 Ninth Avenue; no damage.
7:00 P. M.—172 East Sixty-second Street; Mary Wagner; damage, $100.
7:00 P. M.—223 East Seventieth Street; A. Nable; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—58 Lexington Avenue; Jacob Skoglund; damage trifling.
8:30 P. M.—85 East Broadway; Mrs. Wilson; damage trifling.
8:45 P. M.—1,912 Third Avenue; M. Saulsberger; damage, $5.
9:00 P. M.—379 Sixth Avenue; M. Weil; damage trifling.

RAINSTORM REACHES NEW-YORK

Starts in With a Drizzle and Increases to a Steady Downpour—Continued Bad Weather Promised.

The midnight bulletin of the Weather Bureau, Wednesday night, announced that the conditions were favorable for rain by to-day. The ink on the bulletin was, however, hardly dry, before a gentle drizzle began, and by daylight yesterday morning rain was falling moderately in the city.

There was a steady downpour at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and an hour or more later, when the workers in office, shop, and factory were starting for their homes, it was raining much too fast for comfort, while the streets were sloppy to an unpleasant degree.

Surface cars and elevated trains, as is always the case stormy nights, were packed until it seemed impossible to crowd another passenger into any of them. The sidewalks were deserted, except here and there, where a few pedestrians sought shelter under awnings.

The storm began to die out somewhat at 9 o'clock last evening, and in the same deliberate manner as the rain started. The rain was still coming down gently at an early morning hour, and the big red lights at the office of the Weather Bureau continued to shine gloomily throughout the night, showing that more rain is expected.

The Department of Public Works has taken up some sixty feet of pavement in Ann Street, near Fulton Street, between the car tracks. During last night's rain this space was filled with water, and the foundation of the tracks was so softened that when Car No. 2 of the Bleecker, Twenty-third, and Fulton Street Line came along one of the stringers settled and the car toppled over. It remained in the ditch until a late hour.

The rain storm is of wide extent, and in some quarters the wind is reported as blowing strong, with all signs favoring continued bad weather. To the dwellers in town the downpour will be none less welcome than to those living in parched districts, for the city folk have been reading with much concern of the prevailing drought and its attendant evils.

STORM OFF THE JERSEY COAST.

A Heavy Gale Which Promises Wrecks on the Ocean.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 31.—A high northeast wind set in at nightfall along the New-Jersey coast, and a few hours later resolved itself into a furious gale. The surf is very high and the life-saving crews are watching closely for any signs of a wreck. Fears are entertained for the board walk and pavilion at Seventh Avenue. The structures have recently been strengthened at an expense of thousands of dollars, but the waves are pounding very hard against them.

Several jetties have been built at Ocean Grove to protect the beach at that place.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 31.—A severe northeast storm has prevailed along the South Jersey coast since 10 o'clock this morning, accompanied by violent winds and downpours of rain. It increased in intensity as the night advanced. The ocean is very rough, and Government life savers are keeping a sharp lookout for wrecks, which are expected if the storm continues.

GOV. HASTINGS PLEDGES PENNSYLVANIA

Nominates McKinley for President in a Speech at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania and Gov. McKinley addressed a large audience at the armory tonight on the issues of the campaign.

Gov. Hastings in his speech repeatedly nominated Gov. McKinley for the Presidency.

To a suggestion from the audience that Pennsylvania's help would be needed to secure McKinley's nomination and election, he said that if Ohio would begin by making Bushnell Governor and Foraker Senator, Pennsylvania would assist in making McKinley President.

The Lumber Trade in Canada.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

The Fall trade has been very disappointing to mill owners and lumber merchants. Little improvement was expected in Toronto building trades, and from this quarter no disappointment was suffered. But better things were looked for in Western Ontario, and, unfortunately, expectations were not realized. The demand from the United States has been void of its characteristic snap and vigor, and sales difficult to make. Large stocks in mills are carried over in the Ottawa district. The season's cut on the Chaudiere, however, is said to be at least 50,000,000 feet short of last year. There has been little movement of the season's sawing from Georgian Bay, and it is said that some mill owners in this district will not take out any stock for this year. It is impossible to give market quotations. The transactions reported are in nearly every case made at prices lower than quotations of one year ago.

Ironmaking Resumed.

From The Troy Times.

The Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company, encouraged by the marked improvement in the iron market, is preparing to operate the works as vigorously and extensively as at any time in the history of the organization. This is a great gratification to all the people of Northern New-York, who felt when work was abandoned that the days of iron making in Northern New-York were at an end. Standish and Lyon Mountain will be the bases of operations. The operations at Standish also indicate the opening of a new mine and building a branch railroad. The great body of the ore will be shipped to the steel works of Pennsylvania. Besides this the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company is cutting 16,000 cords of wood for the pulp mills on the Saranac. All this means prosperity, for it means work for the unemployed.

The Shining Face of Moses.

From The Boston Transcript.

All down through the ages a mistake has been perpetuated as to the meaning of the Hebrew word "karan," "to emit rays like horns." It is the word used in Exodus xxxiv., 29, to describe the shining face of Moses after he had talked with the Lord. The Septuagint translated it into Greek, "his head was horned." So all through the Middle Ages and the period of great Italian art the Vulgate had it, (whence Michael Angelo and other artists got the idea, Angelo giving to Moses two flame-like locks of hair on the head;) the Cranmer Bible and the Douay Catholic English Bible continued the queer error. King James's version at last got it right: "the skin of Moses's face shone, and Moses put the veil upon his face," &c.

None of the Thirteen Died.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"As the clock struck midnight," remarked James E. Magee this morning, "the end of my second thirteen-at-dinner-year departed. Just a year ago last night a party of us suddenly discovered that we had thirteen at table. We enjoyed the dinner and gave never a thought to the traditional within-the-year death. We have all come safely through, and as it has been my second experience within the past five years, you can well believe that my faith in the saying, the belief, the superstition, or whatever you may call it, is now nil. In fact, it always was."

A Taxpayer's View.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"It is magnificent; grand—when it is empty," remarked a taxpayer recently, as he stood in the gallery of the Common Council Chamber and gazed upon the splendor below and above him. "It's a pity it's ever filled," he concluded, as he wrapped his thought about him and slid into silence.

Tiffany Favrile Glass.
NOW ON SALE.

A large assortment of Vases of many forms and a variety of objects, large and small, most appropriate for Wedding and Holiday Gifts.

Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company.
333 Fourth Avenue, New-York.

WHIST PLAYERS ARE ACTIVE

A Lively Season Expected by the Brooklyn Experts.

The whist-loving inhabitants of Brooklyn all say that this is going to be a lively season for the game. During the past two or three weeks they have been gradually preparing for the usual round of whist tournaments, matches, and the less scientific but fully as enjoyable friendly games at social reunions. The big whist magnates, those in the large clubs, where whist has taken a firm foothold, are full of enthusiasm over the bright prospects for the coming year, and many of them have added materially to their points of wisdom since the American League Congress last June in Minneapolis.

Last year Brooklyn experienced such a whist boom as she had never seen before, and the momentum then obtained does not appear to have diminished one particle, though temporarily slackened during the Summer vacation.

All of the former whist clubs are starting out in as good condition, and some far better, than they were last year. The Brooklyn Whist Club, which includes the best players of all the other clubs, and ranks as the representative whist club in Brooklyn, has already commenced its whist nights, and has opened the year with a membership about 50 per cent. greater than at the close of last season's work in June; while on Nov. 15 the Inter-Club whist tournament will begin, which, by itself, will keep the game lively until nearly Spring.

The great whist magnate of Brooklyn is unquestionably Mr. Robert H. Weems. No other man across the river has done so much for the game or worked so hard to instill some of the delights of whist into his fellow-citizens, and his efforts have been most worthily rewarded. His reputation is by no means confined to his own city, for his name is familiar to every member of the American Whist League, which has its clubs from one end of this country to the other. Mr. Weems entertained the great English authority on the game, "Cavendish," whose real name is Henry Jones, when he visited America two years ago, and introduced him to many of the prominent clubs in Brooklyn. For the past two or three years Mr. Weems has been Corresponding Secretary of the American Whist League, a position which probably demands more work than any other office in the league. He is also President of the Brooklyn Inter-Club Whist League, and President of the Brooklyn Whist Club.

"What do I think of the outlook for whist this coming year?" asked Mr. Weems last night, just after finishing a successful game at the rooms of the Brooklyn Whist Club, of Elm Place. "Well, I couldn't be better—that is, in Brooklyn, for New-York, I am sorry to say, has not yet evinced a well-developed mania for the game. In Philadelphia, however, the game is increasing wonderfully in popularity. They are fairly wild over it, and the success they have attained in Philadelphia whist lately is due to the splendid achievements of the Hamilton Whist Club, one of the finest whist organizations in the world, and one containing some of the finest players. The first contest for the American Whist League trophy since it was won at the Minneapolis Convention by the Nashville team has just been played, and the Hamilton Club proved the victor, so the cup is again back in Philadelphia, where it was so long last year, and a long list of challenges are on the challenging list, for the trophy can now be played for at intervals of two weeks during the year. The first club to meet the strong Hamilton team will be the Park Club of Plainfield, N. J. This in itself is one of the most encouraging signs of the growth of whist, that so many clubs thus early in the season have sent challenges for the American Whist League trophy. Some of these are the Chicago Whist Club, Men's Club of St. Louis, Fergus Falls Whist Club of Minnesota, St. Paul Chess and Whist Club, Newton Club, Massachusetts, Continental Club of New-York City, Philadelphia Whist Club, Alpine Whist Club, Baltimore Whist Club, and the Brooklyn Whist Club.

"Another strong evidence of the whist enthusiasm in Philadelphia is shown by a letter I received the other day from Milton C. Work of the Hamilton Club team, and one of its best players. He desired to arrange a big team match with the Brooklyn players, each city to be represented by fully 100 men. Two years ago we had two such matches over our cities, each winning one, so the question of supremacy was left unsolved. If such a match should come off this year, and I see no reason why our Brooklyn players will not be very glad to meet just as many men as Philadelphia cares to send on, it will probably take place in December, but of course it all depends upon the speed with which arrangements can be made.

"Our Inter-Club Whist League in Brooklyn is in splendid condition, and I think the championship tournament this year will be fully as exciting and interesting as in the past. We had twelve clubs last year, but one has since dropped out—the Crescent Athletic Club—and a new one comes in—the Irving Club—so our number may be the same. The Hanover and Oxford Clubs, however, are doubtful, as both have lost several of their best whist men, and they feel rather inclined to drop out of the league contest this year. So if they do, that will reduce our members to ten, but these ten represent good strong teams, and it will be no easy fight for the Brooklyn championship. These ten clubs which are sure of being ready to start the annual tournament on Friday evening, Nov. 15, are the Carleton, Excelsior, Hamilton, Lincoln, Midwood, Marine and Field, Montauk, Ridge, Union League, and Irving. The Brooklyn Whist Club, although a member of the league, does not play, because its membership is made up from the best players of all the other clubs. The championship is now held by the Excelsior Club, which won after a hot fight with the Lincolns last year, the result of the regular tournament ending in a tie, and the match had to be played off between the two rival clubs.

"Another thing which I believe is going to help whist very much, not only in Brooklyn, but all through this section of the country, is the fact that the next convention of the American Whist League is to be held in Brooklyn some time next year. The exact date will be fixed at the Executive Committee meeting of the league, to be held in St. Louis in January. The vote for Brooklyn at the Minneapolis Congress was unanimous. It might be mentioned that Brooklyn has fourteen clubs that are members of the American Whist League, the largest number of any city in the country.

"Our Brooklyn team at the congress last year made a very creditable showing, although not winning any prizes, yet it came second in the big contest for the Hamilton trophy. The team consisted of Elwood T. Baker, Captain; H. B. Newman, Cyrus Stiles, and Ernest C. Kieb. They were ahead throughout the match until the end, when they were defeated by the narrow margin of two tricks in forty-eight deals, by the University Club of Chicago.

"Yes, everything points to a great season of whist in Brooklyn, and it is going to be as popular for social evening amusement as it was last year, if not more so. I think there will be more real good whist work done this Winter than there was last, although that was a very successful and progressive year."

Monday and Wednesday are the club whist nights at the Brooklyn Whist Club, and the attendance since play was commenced about a month ago has been very large, from fifty to seventy-five players being out every evening. The clubrooms, at 7 Elm Place, have been tastefully furnished and fitted up. The membership is about 160. Mr. Weems is President, Elwood T. Baker Treasurer, and Jay Stone Secretary. Mrs. Baker, by the way, who is one of Brooklyn's ablest whist players and one of the first in this country to learn duplicate whist, has recently been appointed to a prominent position in the County Treasurer's office of Kings County. He is also going to devote considerable time to the teaching of whist this year, something which he did slightly some time ago, and met with much success, as his abilities as a first-class player are acknowledged by all the whistmen in Brooklyn. Some of the more active Brooklyn Whist Club players are William C. De Witt, who was the leader in the club record last year; Charles E. Bigelow, Daniel Chauncey, E. T. Baker, Frederick S. Parker, H. B. Newman, Alfred E. Taylor, Dr. Samuel Wait, Reginald P. Rowe, Howard Morton, and Albert Josephson. A number of matches with other clubs in the vicinity will be played during the Winter.

A pleasant fraternal spirit has lately sprung up between the Brooklyn Whist Club and the Brooklyn Chess Club. The Whist Club members gave a reception recently to America's great chess champion, Henry N. Pillsbury. It may be news to some to know that Pillsbury at one time gave a great deal of attention to whist. He used to play in the old Deschapelles Whist Club, in Boston, taking its name from the French player who in his day ranked as the greatest whist player of the time. Pillsbury showed great aptitude for the game, and those who were familiar with his playing prophesied that with more attention he would undoubtedly make a great whist player. As an evidence that he does not intend wholly to abandon whist, even if he is chess champion, he has just joined the Brooklyn Whist Club. Several other members of the Chess Club have also joined, and the chess and whist elements are going to be brought very pleasantly together this year.

The Irving Whist Club, which is the new one to join the Brooklyn League, has taken up whist in a very energetic manner, and, although the players are not known prominently in the Brooklyn whist world, they are, nevertheless, buckling down to work in fine style. Among their best players are J. B. Elwell, O. W. Simons, R. Rodriguez, Walter D. Holland, W. D. Freres, W. B. Powell, F. W. Pendreigh, and G. A. Pendreigh.

At a recent game in the Brooklyn Whist Club, Robert H. Weems and George A. La Vie made the largest gain yet recorded, being 32 tricks more than the lowest on the same side, or 18 tricks above the average. The high score for Weems was 254 points, the lowest being 222, a gain of 32 points, or 18 tricks, a most remarkable performance.

Miss Kate Irwin Wheelock, the "Whist Queen," as she was dubbed by Cavendish, expects to be in Brooklyn in December. She spent the Summer in Europe, and is now in Philadelphia.

The Apollo Club's Anniversary.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Apollo Club of this city has invited the famous Mendelssohn Club of New-York, the oldest American male-voice club in the country, to join with it in celebrating the Apollo Club's twenty-fifth anniversary at its concert of May 6, 1896. The Mendelssohn Club gave a concert in Horticultural Hall about twenty-six years ago, but has never visited Boston since that time.

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. E. PERSONS, 155 West 34th St.; 2 to 3 P. M.

RACING BOARD VERDICTS

Erring Cyclists Punished by Suspension and Transfer.

THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS GROWING

Short Distance Records Made by Foster and Buckley Accepted by the Board — Recruits for Class B.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—This week's bulletin of the Racing Board, out to-day, contains no reference to the "fixed race" case of Titus, Cabanne, and Murphy. It is said that the board is still receiving testimony, and that its decision will not be made known for at least two weeks to come. The important items in the bulletin are as follows:

Suspensions for Competing in Unsanctioned Races—C. W. Stokan, Brookfield, Mo.; also Matt Prewitt, Brookfield, Mo., for 60 days from Oct. 21. O. E. Moulton and Wilbur Meader, Randolph, Me.; Walter Hinch, Portland, Me.; Gus. Bartell, Harry Esping, Joseph Bonn, Ernest Drew, James Urquhardt, William Lytle, and Charles Heppner, Dallas, Oregon, for 30 days from Oct. 22. For Competing in Unsanctioned Races After Warning—S. J. Wisby and Charles A. Cunningham, Guthrie, Oklahoma, for six months from Oct. 19. For Competing in Unsanctioned Races—William Yaney and Edward Tovey, Brookfield, Mo., for 60 days, from Oct. 22. James McLaurin, Adams, N. Y., from all track racing for one year, from Oct. 24, for false entry.

Declared Professionals.—C. W. Stokan, Brookfield, Mo., under Clause A; Matt Prewitt, Brookfield, Mo., under Clause A; Ross Bates, Little Rock, Ark., under Clause A; Louis Rose, Little Rock, Ark., under Clause A; Peter Casse, Opelousas, La., under Clause A; Robert J. Jobin, New-Orleans, La., under Clause A; W. S. O'Donnell, Blue Rapids, Kan., under Clause A; H. Adelson, Princess, Kan., under Clause A; H. E. Harder, Liberty, Neb., under Clause A; T. L. Fisher, Liberty, Neb., under Clause A; George Hought, Beattie, Kan., under Clause A; H. E. Mason, Frankfort, Kan., under Clause A; H. Bute, under Clause A; Harry Potter, under Clause A.

Transferred to Class B.—Charles A. Cunningham, Guthrie, Oklahoma, under Clause E; Samuel J. Wisby, Guthrie, Oklahoma, under Clause E; A. J. Latham, Lake Geneva, Warren County, N. Y., under Clause D; Charles T. Miner, Binghamton, N. Y. Article 4, Section 7, by-laws; Henry G. Winter, Tonawanda, N. Y., Article 4, Section 7, by-laws; R. B. Schmidt, Utica, N. Y., Article 4, Section 7, by-laws; F. E. Murray, Syracuse, N. Y., Article 4, Section 7, by-laws; F. H. Knowlaid, Syracuse, N. Y., under Clause G; L. H. Tucker, Cortland, N. Y., under Clause G.

Transferred by Order of the Racing Board.—J. C. Coates, Hot Springs, Ark., under Clause B; F. Carfothers, San Antonio, Texas, under Clause B; J. A. Bailey, San Antonio, Texas, under Clause B; Samuel Lawyer, San Antonio, Texas, under Clause B; George Taggart, Plainfield, N. J., under Clause B; William L. Rodd, Chicago, Ill., under Clause D; W. J. Tremaine, Dallas, Texas, under Clause D. Suspension placed upon Frank Waller, New-York; also Frank Bentley, Hamburg, Iowa, has been removed. Suspensions placed upon A. R. Paulson, Onalaska, Wis.; J. C. Flood, Tomah, Wis.; G. Pool, C. McCoy, E. Schram, and H. Olson, Sparta, Wis., expired Oct. 10.

The records accepted by the board are as follows:

The one-half-mile, flying start, Class B, record, paced, made by Walter F. Foster, at Napa, Cal., Sept. 30. Time—0:48 flat.

One-third-mile, Class A, competition record, standing start, made by F. W. Puckley at St. Louis, Oct. 5. Time—0:43 4-5.

The Wheelmen's Mass Meeting.

Despite the rain last evening, there was a fair-sized crowd in Turn Hall, South Brooklyn, to attend the mass meeting of wheelmen in the interest of good roads. There was considerable speechmaking, and everything said was of interest to those present. Several who spoke were A. H. Angell, President of the Good Roads Association; L. S. Harrison, President of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Alexander Schwalbach, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, and J. A. Hennessey.

Fast Century on a Tandem.

Earl and Relyea, the dashing tandem pair of the Kings County Wheelmen, covered a century over Long Island roads on Wednesday in 5:30. This is probably the best time ever made on the Jamaica-Patchogue route, which was the journey traveled.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Of course every one here knows that the Duke of Marlborough was arrested for "coasting" in Central Park. English exchanges just to hand, however, contain, under the large type heading, "The Duke of Marlborough Arrested for Cycling Down Hill," a cablegram to the effect that "the Central Park regulations prohibit cycling down hill," and that the Duke was arrested for disobeying this ordinance. Such statements make Americans smile, but do not give foreigners a very high opinion of our carefully arranged ordinances.

—According to Secretary John C. Gulick of the New-York Athletic Club, there are over 350 bicycle riders in the organization. The "Wheelerie," in Sixtieth Street, has become too small for the demands made upon it, and extra accommodations will be provided for the cyclists in the Fifty-fifth Street clubhouse by tearing out two bowling alleys. Racks will be put in these places to provide for the demand until the new clubhouse is built.

—Lakewood, N. J., is to have a set of road races on Thanksgiving Day that will doubtless attract many crack riders. The Lakewood Bicycle Club will have charge of the programme, which is a guarantee that the management will be first-class. It is unofficially announced that $1,000 has been raised for cash prizes, but this is probably not so.

—Americans consider the English military bicycle, which has just been shown on this side, to be a rather clumsy affair. It is a sort of a compromise between an old high wheel and a safety. The front wheel is 42 inches in diameter, and the other is 28. Action is direct, as there is no gearing. The machine weighs forty pounds.

—Ten teams will roll in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. Just when the opening games will be played has not been positively determined, but the date will be either Nov. 12 or the 19th. The next meeting of the Bowling Committee will take place Monday at 21 Park Row.

—Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board is said to have convincing evidence against a big manufacturer who has all along been suspected of holding out unlawful inducements to Class A riders. If such is the case, sensational charges may be looked for at the next annual meeting of the league.

—The preparations being made for the macadamizing of the west drive on the Coney Island Boulevard occupied the attention of many wheelmen seen on the cycle path early yesterday. The work is of peculiar interest to wheelmen, as it will give to them the return path so long desired.

—Some talk has been heard recently about a half-mile track on the grounds of the Lakewood Golf Club, at Lakewood, N. J. The rumor has it that the track will be given up to bicycle racing during the Winter months, the climate being very mild, and, therefore, suitable for such sport.

—The Harlem Wheelmen will give the first of a series of dances at the Ellersile, 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on Monday evening. The Building Committee of this club has about perfected plans for a new clubhouse.

—President Seth Low of Columbia College is an enthusiastic wheelman. He rides a machine made in England, weighing about forty pounds; it is freighted with all the appliances known to the trade, and looks as if it would make anybody's legs ache to propel it.

—When cyclists meet with breakdowns or punctured tires in Kansas City they can have their wheels carried on the cars of the street railway company. This is a courtesy that would not be granted in any other city.

—It is said that President Willison promised the Maryland delegates that the next meeting of the league would be held in Baltimore, which is the reason that the most important gathering of cyclists of the year is scheduled for the Oriole City.

—The French Cyclists' Touring Club, which is similar in many respects to the League of American Wheelmen, has only 20,000 members. The league has over 36,000, and is still growing.

—Owing to the rain last evening, the Harlem Wheelmen did not have their cycle parade. This was to have been held to boom a political candidate who is a member of the club.

—The oldest member of the League of American Wheelmen is said to be H. M. Carter of Hyde Park, Mass. At the age of sixty-nine he is still hale and hearty.

—Nashville is to have a bicycle track which can be used the year round, and "Jack" Prince is to have the management of it.

—Chess is the popular game among the Quaker City cyclists just at present.

—Louisville will have a meet on Nov. 12 for the three classes.

HELD AT LITTLE ROCK.

Fitzsimmons Case Adjourned by Judge Martin and He Could Not Leave.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31.—From all appearances "Bob" Fitzsimmons is not likely to be at liberty to participate in a prizefight for several days to come. To-day's legal proceedings were brief and inconclusive,

ERIE COUNTY AND EXCISE

The Question Not Specially Prominent in Buffalo.

GERMAN-AMERICANS NOT AROUSED

Local Contests Absorb Most of the Attention of Voters—A Decidedly Mixed Situation in Both Parties.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—Erie County has, on a conservative estimate, 120,000 German-American citizens. The population is said by some to be one-half of foreign birth or extraction. If that be true, then the estimated 120,000 is too small.

This county, in 1892, cast 35,561 votes for Palmer, (Rep.,) for Secretary of State, and 25,449 for Meyer, (Dem.) The Republican plurality was 10,112.

There is an organization of German-Americans here known as the Personal Liberty League. Its members can only be estimated. The largest mass meeting which has been held here in this campaign was under the management of this league. One Assembly district, in which the German-Americans are predominant, passed resolutions at its Republican Convention, repudiating the Saratoga platform. During the last few years the German-Americans were strong in their opposition to William F. Sheehan. Some Republicans say that their wrath against "boss rule" was sufficient to give the city into the Republican column.

The members of the Personal Liberty League and the thousands of other German-Americans have given little indication of their intentions on election day. They have kept remarkably still as to their feeling on the question of local option on excise matters. But every one who attended the mass meeting had a copy of the speech which Warner Miller delivered in Cooper Union on this subject.

These facts make up the excise situation so far as it exists in this town outside of the printed copies of the State platforms.

Democratic and Republican campaign managers have done little with it. They have been too deeply absorbed with their local affairs, and Sunday beer is not a local question here. The Republicans are frank to say that if they control the Legislature they expect no changes in the law in the existing law. If they did not read reports of the feeling in New-York on the subject, the excise question would not be regarded as cutting any figure. The plank in the platform would have attracted no more attention if their party had been denominated the anti-tonsorial-parlor-razor which has been in all platforms ever since the party began to "point with pride."

Democrats have taken more interest in their plank, because it seemed good politics to do so. They have by no means made it a paramount issue. They have treated it in a half-perfunctory way.

In short, the question of Sunday opening does not exist in this city as it does in New-York. If the German-Americans had had experience with a Police Commissioner like Mr. Roosevelt probably they would have made more noises on Sunday than they have. No one pretends to say what they will do when election day comes, but the indications are that a percentage of them far less than in New-York City—will be influenced by the question while in the polling booth. Some will put the ticket into the Democratic envelope.

The Democrats have two tickets in the field. One is the regular Democratic ticket, headed by Grover Cleveland for Governor, and Edward Cridland for Lieutenant-Governor. The latter is the regular Democratic headquarters. The other is the Democratic Party Reform headquarters. The candidates appear on the ballot under the full-fledged title. Now, the strange thing about these tickets is that the Democratic Party Reform ticket has nominated a complete local ticket except for Supreme Court Judge. Their names appear under the ship. The organization Democrats have practically the same candidates, except in a few districts, where the candidates for Councilmen are different. So that the stranger who comes to this city finds two headquarters, each hustling for a ticket, and those tickets the same. It is as if the Shepard Democracy and the Regulars in Brooklyn had the same local candidates.

And there is not the best of feeling between these two organizations. The reason why there are two tickets in the field is to control the organization. The Democratic Party Reform Organization has as its chief adviser Franklin D. Locke. The other has many of the old-time "regular" leaders.

Mr. Locke and the element which he represents were first in the field. If the ticket wins, the interesting question will arise: Is this the permanent organization of Erie County?" It is the old struggle on their part for a county organization in which the people have confidence.

The Republicans are mixed locally. Their field presents this situation: The anti-Platt element controls the county organization, while the Platt men have stepped to the front and nominated the candidates. The anti-Platt men are, therefore, inclined to take it easy during the campaign. Anti-Platt Republican newspapers, The News and Express, have become so disgusted because Platt men are the party candidates that they have indorsed some of the Democrats.

ALMSHOUSE REGISTRATION.

Judge Herrick Holds that a Man Cannot be Deprived of Residence.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—John M. Batterman, an inmate of the Home for Aged Men in Albany, a semi-charitable institution, presented himself for registration at the polling place wherein the home is situated. His name was refused by the Inspectors under the clause in the new Constitution that no inmate of any almshouse, institution supported wholly or partly at public expense or by charity, or any public prison shall be registered.

Justice D. Cady Herrick decided that Batterman, having voted from the home a year ago, the new Constitution, which went into effect ten months ago, could not deprive him of his residence, and ordered the Inspectors of Election to register Batterman's name.

Should Rid Them Pause.

From The Washington Star.

Robert T Lincoln says, in answer to a suggestion of his name as a candidate for the Presidency: "I can imagine no greater misfortune to befall me than to become President of the United States." Mr. Lincoln speaks from wide observation. He is the son of a President, and he himself, as Secretary of War, has had a chance to see the drawbacks of occupying the White House. Messrs. Reed, Whitney, McKinley, Hill, Allison, Morrison, Harrison, Stevenson, Wilson, and other candidates named for the Presidency should pause and reflect. They should carefully consider the question whether the Presidency is worth having, with all the annoyances and discomforts of the office pointed out by Mr. Lincoln.

MASSENET'S NAVARRAISE A SKETCH

Calvé's Performance, Merely as a Player, Could Not Be Surpassed by Either Sarah Bernhardt or Duse.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—I have a friend who tells me constantly of the past glory of a country house "built around a grand piano." Such is the case of the "Navarraise" of M. Massénet—the grand piano is Emma Calvé. I might say that she is the orchestra, soul and body; for the mere episode taken from a novel of M. Claretie is only a Neuville picture. The French would have liked the picture better were it signed Detaille. This and its foreign success, and the curious idea that the thought and its manifestation date from the "Cavalleria," can explain a portion of the reasoning of the rather lukewarm criticisms.

Without Calvé it would be difficult to predict any future for the musical score. But this would not be necessary. It was written, created, thought out, for her; just as "Carmen" would have been had Bizet known Calvé. I am not making comparison between the scores. "Carmen" is an opera; the "Navarraise" is a sketch. There is little for a voice to hang on to. A love duet, full of passion and tenderness, with delicious notes, for Calvé to breathe and caress. There is a Massénet nocturne dividing the two short acts when the curtain does not fall, and the Spanish troops sleep with picturesque immobility, and the snow-clad mountains of the background gild their outlines with the rising sun; the little village market place of Bilbao awakening once more to the thunder of the cannon and the sharp crack of the Carlist guns. The tenor enjoys a cantabile, which M. Jerome made the most of, and to his advantage. The soldier chorus joins in a Spanish jota and fandango mixed up, and there is little else but noise, drums, bell ringing, sharpshooting, and a horribly fascinating nightmare vision evoked by the marvelous tragedienne, Calvé.

The short incident of the Carlist war taken—with much change—from M. Claretie's novel "La Cigarette," is the love story and death of Anita, the Navarraise, and Araquil, her lover, Sergeant in a Biscaye regiment. He wishes to wed Anita, but his father forbids the marriage because the girl has no money. She must bring two thousand duros. This she does, becoming a spy and killing the Carlist chief, Zuccaraga, receiving for this act the money from Gen. Garrido. The latter did not believe the girl would commit the deed, and to get rid of her, he promised. When the act is accomplished, he throws down the bank notes, scarcely glancing at the half-crazed Navarraise. Araquil is wounded shortly afterward and flies, cursing Anita for her self-sacrifice and useless devotion. The Navarraise gathers to her arms the beloved form of Araquil, and when she realizes her loss, falls a dead weight on the Sisterian body. After desolation, she falls a corpse over the body of her lover.

There is not much opera comique about it, and there is no let-up to the horror. It is grandly beautiful, nevertheless, and it Massénet had only written and ever penned that he had the good sense here not to embroider the gloomy background with musical numbers utterly unsuited to the situation. The operatic scene or vision lasts exactly forty-five minutes. The breathless audience a trembling mass watched every motion and during 45 applause, fearing to lose a note, gasped at gesture. At the close rapturous enthusiasm told how the house rose to the work of art. Calvé was as long as Calvé is there it will be all right, but when she sells the red rag of the Carlist there will be a rush for the cake basket. The astonishing freshness of her voice picks out note after note, and always with assured measure and effect. This charm is a language in one when you think it all over afterward, and the wonderment increases. How can she do it? For there is no singing in the ordinary sense. It is a voice with the intelligence of the eyes, with the gesture of the hands, with the action of the whole body, with the soul of the character. Her black wool and the silken shawl in which she will one day carmen contrast with the white costume of the Navarraise. Her black hair, her eyes, her every movement, her every gesture, her every attitude, her every expression, her every glance, her every step, her every pose, her every inflection of voice, her every intonation, her every accent, her every cadence, her every trill, her every shake, her every breath, her every sigh, her every sob, her every tear, her every laugh, her every smile, her every look, her every thought, her every feeling, her every passion, her every emotion, her every sensation, her every impression, her every idea, her every conception, her every creation, her every fancy, her every dream, her every reverie, her every ecstasy, her every delirium, her every madness, her every despair, her every death, her every corpse, her every resurrection, her every life, her every love, her every lover, her every kiss, her every caress, her every embrace, her every rapture, her every bliss, her every heaven, her every eternity, her every infinity, her every immensity, her every universality, her every totality, her every unity, her every identity, her every personality, her every individuality, her every Calvé.

The lover is not there and the girl is not there. Calvé is there. Calvé is the Navarraise. Calvé is Anita. Calvé is Araquil. Calvé is Zuccarago. Calvé is Garrido. Calvé is the Carlist chief. Calvé is the Sisterian body. Calvé is the snow-clad mountains of the background. Calvé is the rising sun. Calvé is the little village market place of Bilbao. Calvé is the thunder of the cannon and the sharp crack of the Carlist guns. Calvé is the tenor. Calvé is the soldier chorus. Calvé is the Spanish jota and fandango mixed up. Calvé is the drums. Calvé is the bell ringing. Calvé is the sharpshooting. Calvé is the horribly fascinating nightmare vision evoked by the marvelous tragedienne, Calvé.

Calvé is the short incident of the Carlist war taken—with much change—from M. Claretie's novel "La Cigarette." Calvé is the love story and death of Anita, the Navarraise, and Araquil, her lover. Calvé is Sergeant in a Biscaye regiment. Calvé is the wishes to wed Anita, but Calvé is her father forbids the marriage because Calvé is the girl has no money. Calvé is she must bring two thousand duros. Calvé is this she does, becoming a spy and killing the Carlist chief, Zuccarago, receiving for this act the money from Gen. Garrido. Calvé is the latter did not believe the girl would commit the deed, and to get rid of her, he promised. Calvé is when the act is accomplished, he throws down the bank notes, scarcely glancing at the half-crazed Navarraise. Calvé is Araquil is wounded shortly afterward and flies, cursing Anita for her self-sacrifice and useless devotion. Calvé is the Navarraise gathers to her arms the beloved form of Araquil, and when she realizes her loss, falls a dead weight on the Sisterian body. Calvé is after desolation, she falls a corpse over the body of her lover.

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A Kentucky Family.

From The Winchester (Ky.) Democrat.

Probably the oldest living family in the State is the Webb family, who all reside near Sergent. There are six of them, and the following are their ages: Lettie, aged eighty-two; Polly, eighty; Jason, seventy-six; Miles, seventy-four; Sallie, seventy-two, and Wiley, seventy. It is a fact that every resident of Letcher County is directly or indirectly related to those people. Lettie has twenty children, ninety-five grandchildren, and fifty great-grandchildren; Polly, sixteen children, eighty-four grandchildren, and thirty great-grandchildren; Miles, fourteen children, seventy grandchildren, and twenty great-grandchildren; Sallie, thirteen children, seventy grandchildren, and eighteen great-grandchildren; Wiley, eleven children, fifty-four grandchildren, and fifteen great-grandchildren. Until recently all were in good health, but Lettie is now falling in health and not expected to live long.

The Detectives' Easy Theory.

From The Boston Herald.

There have been several mysterious occurrences of late in rural Massachusetts, involving attempted murder and assault, which have puzzled the authorities to unravel. In each case the alleged perpetrators of the crimes are undiscovered, and nobody appears to have caught sight of them except the victims of the alleged assaults. It is a theory of the expert detectives who have been attempting to clear up these mysteries that those who claim to have suffered by them are the victims of hallucinations, which have, in some instances, been induced by overindulgence in the reading of dime novels, and there is not lacking evidence to warrant this conclusion. It is to be hoped that the investigation will go on until the suspicions of the detectives are either established beyond doubt or disproved. The reputation of several peaceful townships is at stake in the matter.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AV...Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Saturday Morning Drawing Classes

for Teachers.—Practical method in perspective from object; students taking this course prepared for advanced art classes; lectures given in schools and clubs. HELEN BURT, 145 East 18th St.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 4 6th St.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 556 West 47th St.
Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Spring's English and French

SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School

and Kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Proposals.

PUBLIC SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., October 22, 1895. In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the Act of Congress, approved August 5, 1882, Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, Page 206, and the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending the 30, 1884, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1886, there will be sold at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., November 15, 1895, certain material belonging to the navy condemned as unfit for the therein mentioned purposes, viz.: 2 guns, 6-inch rifled steel; 21b tons, more or less, steel; 89 tons, more or less, steel; 20 tons, more or less, armor piercing projectile steel, and 9 tons, more or less, of cast iron shell. The sale will be for cash and the material will be delivered at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md. Proposals will be received by the undersigned, and opened in public, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md. The proposals must be inclosed in envelopes addressed "Proposals for Purchase of Condemned Material," to be opened November 15, 1895, and addressed to the Inspector of Ordnance, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md. Proposals must be made in accordance with the printed forms which will be furnished on application. A deposit of 20 per cent. of the total amount of each bid must accompany it as security for the payment of the balance, and the successful bidder will be notified by telegraph of the date of delivery of the material. The amount of any deposit of $50.00 or less must accompany the bid. This deposit will be forfeited to the United States in event of failure to pay the balance before the delivery is completed. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. The material and articles to be sold may be inspected at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., on application to the Commandant of the Naval Proving Ground. By order of the Secretary of the Navy. W. MCINTOSH, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-YORK NAVY YARD. Proposals will be received at the Navy Yard, New-York, until November 12, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and the Navy Yard, New-York, with the following articles, viz.: Lumber, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Oils, Paints, Coal, Coke, Pig Lead, Manufactured Brass, Copper, Tin, Zinc, Packing, Rope, Canvas, Cotton Duck, Rubber Goods, Leather, Belting, Hose, Glass, Crockery, Stationery, Soap, Candles, Matches, Brushes, Tobacco, Lamps, Lanterns, Wicks, Chimneys, Gas Fixtures, Gas Pipe, Fire Brick, Cement, Lime, Hair, Sand, Ice, Hay, Straw, Oats, Bran, Meal, Flour, Potatoes, Onions, Beans, Peas, Rice, Barley, Vinegar, Pickles, Fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Milk, Cheese, Lard, Fish, Vegetables, Fruit, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Drugs, Chemicals, Dyes, Stationery, Printing, Binding, Engraving, Lithographing, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Flannels, Tailors' Trimmings, Dry Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Mattresses, Feathers, Hammocks, Tools, Machinery, Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Steam Fittings, Valves, Gauges, Packing, Belting, Iron Pipe, Brass Pipe, Lead Pipe, Tin Pipe, Copper Pipe, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Pipe, Lead Traps, Brass Traps, Iron Traps, Tin Traps, Copper Traps, Wrought Iron Traps, Cast Iron Traps, Lead Bends, Brass Bends, Iron Bends, Tin Bends, Copper Bends, Wrought Iron Bends, Cast Iron Bends, Lead Elbows, Brass Elbows, Iron Elbows, Tin Elbows, Copper Elbows, Wrought Iron Elbows, Cast Iron Elbows, Lead Tees, Brass Tees, Iron Tees, Tin Tees, Copper Tees, Wrought Iron Tees, Cast Iron Tees, Lead Crosses, Brass Crosses, Iron Crosses, Tin Crosses, Copper Crosses, Wrought Iron Crosses, Cast Iron Crosses, Lead Unions, Brass Unions, Iron Unions, Tin Unions, Copper Unions, Wrought Iron Unions, Cast Iron Unions, Lead Nipples, Brass Nipples, Iron Nipples, Tin Nipples, Copper Nipples, Wrought Iron Nipples, Cast Iron Nipples, Lead Reducers, Brass Reducers, Iron Reducers, Tin Reducers, Copper Reducers, Wrought Iron Reducers, Cast Iron Reducers, Lead Increasers, Brass Increasers, Iron Increasers, Tin Increasers, Copper Increasers, Wrought Iron Increasers, Cast Iron Increasers, Lead Plugs, Brass Plugs, Iron Plugs, Tin Plugs, Copper Plugs, Wrought Iron Plugs, Cast Iron Plugs, Lead Caps, Brass Caps, Iron Caps, Tin Caps, Copper Caps, Wrought Iron Caps, Cast Iron Caps, Lead Valves, Brass Valves, Iron Valves, Tin Valves, Copper Valves, Wrought Iron Valves, Cast Iron Valves, Lead Gauges, Brass Gauges, Iron Gauges, Tin Gauges, Copper Gauges, Wrought Iron Gauges, Cast Iron Gauges, Lead Packing, Brass Packing, Iron Packing, Tin Packing, Copper Packing, Wrought Iron Packing, Cast Iron Packing, Lead Belting, Brass Belting, Iron Belting, Tin Belting, Copper Belting, Wrought Iron Belting, Cast Iron Belting, Lead Hose, Brass Hose, Iron Hose, Tin Hose, Copper Hose, Wrought Iron Hose, Cast Iron Hose, Lead Glass, Brass Glass, Iron Glass, Tin Glass, Copper Glass, Wrought Iron Glass, Cast Iron Glass, Lead Crockery, Brass Crockery, Iron Crockery, Tin Crockery, Copper Crockery, Wrought Iron Crockery, Cast Iron Crockery, Lead Stationery, Brass Stationery, Iron Stationery, Tin Stationery, Copper Stationery, Wrought Iron Stationery, Cast Iron Stationery, Lead Soap, Brass Soap, Iron Soap, Tin Soap, Copper Soap, Wrought Iron Soap, Cast Iron Soap, Lead Candles, Brass Candles, Iron Candles, Tin Candles, Copper Candles, Wrought Iron Candles, Cast Iron Candles, Lead Matches, Brass Matches, Iron Matches, Tin Matches, Copper Matches, Wrought Iron Matches, Cast Iron Matches, Lead Brushes, Brass Brushes, Iron Brushes, Tin Brushes, Copper Brushes, Wrought Iron Brushes, Cast Iron Brushes, Lead Tobacco, Brass Tobacco, Iron Tobacco, Tin Tobacco, Copper Tobacco, Wrought Iron Tobacco, Cast Iron Tobacco, Lead Lamps, Brass Lamps, Iron Lamps, Tin Lamps, Copper Lamps, Wrought Iron Lamps, Cast Iron Lamps, Lead Lanterns, Brass Lanterns, Iron Lanterns, Tin Lanterns, Copper Lanterns, Wrought Iron Lanterns, Cast Iron Lanterns, Lead Wicks, Brass Wicks, Iron Wicks, Tin Wicks, Copper Wicks, Wrought Iron Wicks, Cast Iron Wicks, Lead Chimneys, Brass Chimneys, Iron Chimneys, Tin Chimneys, Copper Chimneys, Wrought Iron Chimneys, Cast Iron Chimneys, Lead Gas Fixtures, Brass Gas Fixtures, Iron Gas Fixtures, Tin Gas Fixtures, Copper Gas Fixtures, Wrought Iron Gas Fixtures, Cast Iron Gas Fixtures, Lead Gas Pipe, Brass Gas Pipe, Iron Gas Pipe, Tin Gas Pipe, Copper Gas Pipe, Wrought Iron Gas Pipe, Cast Iron Gas Pipe, Lead Fire Brick, Brass Fire Brick, Iron Fire Brick, Tin Fire Brick, Copper Fire Brick, Wrought Iron Fire Brick, Cast Iron Fire Brick, Lead Cement, Brass Cement, Iron Cement, Tin Cement, Copper Cement, Wrought Iron Cement, Cast Iron Cement, Lead Lime, Brass Lime, Iron Lime, Tin Lime, Copper Lime, Wrought Iron Lime, Cast Iron Lime, Lead Hair, Brass Hair, Iron Hair, Tin Hair, Copper Hair, Wrought Iron Hair, Cast Iron Hair, Lead Sand, Brass Sand, Iron Sand, Tin Sand, Copper Sand, Wrought Iron Sand, Cast Iron Sand, Lead Ice, Brass Ice, Iron Ice, Tin Ice, Copper Ice, Wrought Iron Ice, Cast Iron Ice, Lead Hay, Brass Hay, Iron Hay, Tin Hay, Copper Hay, Wrought Iron Hay, Cast Iron Hay, Lead Straw, Brass Straw, Iron Straw, Tin Straw, Copper Straw, Wrought Iron Straw, Cast Iron Straw, Lead Oats, Brass Oats, Iron Oats, Tin Oats, Copper Oats, Wrought Iron Oats, Cast Iron Oats, Lead Bran, Brass Bran, Iron Bran, Tin Bran, Copper Bran, Wrought Iron Bran, Cast Iron Bran, Lead Meal, Brass Meal, Iron Meal, Tin Meal, Copper Meal, Wrought Iron Meal, Cast Iron Meal, Lead Flour, Brass Flour, Iron Flour, Tin Flour, Copper Flour, Wrought Iron Flour, Cast Iron Flour, Lead Potatoes, Brass Potatoes, Iron Potatoes, Tin Potatoes, Copper Potatoes, Wrought Iron Potatoes, Cast Iron Potatoes, Lead Onions, Brass Onions, Iron Onions, Tin Onions, Copper Onions, Wrought Iron Onions, Cast Iron Onions, Lead Beans, Brass Beans, Iron Beans, Tin Beans, Copper Beans, Wrought Iron Beans, Cast Iron Beans, Lead Peas, Brass Peas, Iron Peas, Tin Peas, Copper Peas, Wrought Iron Peas, Cast Iron Peas, Lead Rice, Brass Rice, Iron Rice, Tin Rice, Copper Rice, Wrought Iron Rice, Cast Iron Rice, Lead Barley, Brass Barley, Iron Barley, Tin Barley, Copper Barley, Wrought Iron Barley, Cast Iron Barley, Lead Vinegar, Brass Vinegar, Iron Vinegar, Tin Vinegar, Copper Vinegar, Wrought Iron Vinegar, Cast Iron Vinegar, Lead Pickles, Brass Pickles, Iron Pickles, Tin Pickles, Copper Pickles, Wrought Iron Pickles, Cast Iron Pickles, Lead Fresh Beef, Brass Fresh Beef, Iron Fresh Beef, Tin Fresh Beef, Copper Fresh Beef, Wrought Iron Fresh Beef, Cast Iron Fresh Beef, Lead Mutton, Brass Mutton, Iron Mutton, Tin Mutton, Copper Mutton, Wrought Iron Mutton, Cast Iron Mutton, Lead Veal, Brass Veal, Iron Veal, Tin Veal, Copper Veal, Wrought Iron Veal, Cast Iron Veal, Lead Pork, Brass Pork, Iron Pork, Tin Pork, Copper Pork, Wrought Iron Pork, Cast Iron Pork, Lead Poultry, Brass Poultry, Iron Poultry, Tin Poultry, Copper Poultry, Wrought Iron Poultry, Cast Iron Poultry, Lead Butter, Brass Butter, Iron Butter, Tin Butter, Copper Butter, Wrought Iron Butter, Cast Iron Butter, Lead Eggs, Brass Eggs, Iron Eggs, Tin Eggs, Copper Eggs, Wrought Iron Eggs, Cast Iron Eggs, Lead Milk, Brass Milk, Iron Milk, Tin Milk, Copper Milk, Wrought Iron Milk, Cast Iron Milk, Lead Cheese, Brass Cheese, Iron Cheese, Tin Cheese, Copper Cheese, Wrought Iron Cheese, Cast Iron Cheese, Lead Lard, Brass Lard, Iron Lard, Tin Lard, Copper Lard, Wrought Iron Lard, Cast Iron Lard, Lead Fish, Brass Fish, Iron Fish, Tin Fish, Copper Fish, Wrought Iron Fish, Cast Iron Fish, Lead Vegetables, Brass Vegetables, Iron Vegetables, Tin Vegetables, Copper Vegetables, Wrought Iron Vegetables, Cast Iron Vegetables, Lead Fruit, Brass Fruit, Iron Fruit, Tin Fruit, Copper Fruit, Wrought Iron Fruit, Cast Iron Fruit, Lead Groceries, Brass Groceries, Iron Groceries, Tin Groceries, Copper Groceries, Wrought Iron Groceries, Cast Iron Groceries, Lead Provisions, Brass Provisions, Iron Provisions, Tin Provisions, Copper Provisions, Wrought Iron Provisions, Cast Iron Provisions, Lead Liquors, Brass Liquors, Iron Liquors, Tin Liquors, Copper Liquors, Wrought Iron Liquors, Cast Iron Liquors, Lead Wines, Brass Wines, Iron Wines, Tin Wines, Copper Wines, Wrought Iron Wines, Cast Iron Wines, Lead Medicines, Brass Medicines, Iron Medicines, Tin Medicines, Copper Medicines, Wrought Iron Medicines, Cast Iron Medicines, Lead Surgical Instruments, Brass Surgical Instruments, Iron Surgical Instruments, Tin Surgical Instruments, Copper Surgical Instruments, Wrought Iron Surgical Instruments, Cast Iron Surgical Instruments, Lead Drugs, Brass Drugs, Iron Drugs, Tin Drugs, Copper Drugs, Wrought Iron Drugs, Cast Iron Drugs, Lead Chemicals, Brass Chemicals, Iron Chemicals, Tin Chemicals, Copper Chemicals, Wrought Iron Chemicals, Cast Iron Chemicals, Lead Dyes, Brass Dyes, Iron Dyes, Tin Dyes, Copper Dyes, Wrought Iron Dyes, Cast Iron Dyes, Lead Stationery, Brass Stationery, Iron Stationery, Tin Stationery, Copper Stationery, Wrought Iron Stationery, Cast Iron Stationery, Lead Printing, Brass Printing, Iron Printing, Tin Printing, Copper Printing, Wrought Iron Printing, Cast Iron Printing, Lead Binding, Brass Binding, Iron Binding, Tin Binding, Copper Binding, Wrought Iron Binding, Cast Iron Binding, Lead Engraving, Brass Engraving, Iron Engraving, Tin Engraving, Copper Engraving, Wrought Iron Engraving, Cast Iron Engraving, Lead Lithographing, Brass Lithographing, Iron Lithographing, Tin Lithographing, Copper Lithographing, Wrought Iron Lithographing, Cast Iron Lithographing, Lead Boots, Brass Boots, Iron Boots, Tin Boots, Copper Boots, Wrought Iron Boots, Cast Iron Boots, Lead Shoes, Brass Shoes, Iron Shoes, Tin Shoes, Copper Shoes, Wrought Iron Shoes, Cast Iron Shoes, Lead Clothing, Brass Clothing, Iron Clothing, Tin Clothing, Copper Clothing, Wrought Iron Clothing, Cast Iron Clothing, Lead Hats, Brass Hats, Iron Hats, Tin Hats, Copper Hats, Wrought Iron Hats, Cast Iron Hats, Lead Caps, Brass Caps, Iron Caps, Tin Caps, Copper Caps, Wrought Iron Caps, Cast Iron Caps, Lead Furnishing Goods, Brass Furnishing Goods, Iron Furnishing Goods, Tin Furnishing Goods, Copper Furnishing Goods, Wrought Iron Furnishing Goods, Cast Iron Furnishing Goods, Lead Blankets, Brass Blankets, Iron Blankets, Tin Blankets, Copper Blankets, Wrought Iron Blankets, Cast Iron Blankets, Lead Flannels, Brass Flannels, Iron Flannels, Tin Flannels, Copper Flannels, Wrought Iron Flannels, Cast Iron Flannels, Lead Tailors' Trimmings, Brass Tailors' Trimmings, Iron Tailors' Trimmings, Tin Tailors' Trimmings, Copper Tailors' Trimmings, Wrought Iron Tailors' Trimmings, Cast Iron Tailors' Trimmings, Lead Dry Goods, Brass Dry Goods, Iron Dry Goods, Tin Dry Goods, Copper Dry Goods, Wrought Iron Dry Goods, Cast Iron Dry Goods, Lead Furniture, Brass Furniture, Iron Furniture, Tin Furniture, Copper Furniture, Wrought Iron Furniture, Cast Iron Furniture, Lead Carpets, Brass Carpets, Iron Carpets, Tin Carpets, Copper Carpets, Wrought Iron Carpets, Cast Iron Carpets, Lead Oilcloth, Brass Oilcloth, Iron Oilcloth, Tin Oilcloth, Copper Oilcloth, Wrought Iron Oilcloth, Cast Iron Oilcloth, Lead Mattresses, Brass Mattresses, Iron Mattresses, Tin Mattresses, Copper Mattresses, Wrought Iron Mattresses, Cast Iron Mattresses, Lead Feathers, Brass Feathers, Iron Feathers, Tin Feathers, Copper Feathers, Wrought Iron Feathers, Cast Iron Feathers, Lead Hammocks, Brass Hammocks, Iron Hammocks, Tin Hammocks, Copper Hammocks, Wrought Iron Hammocks, Cast Iron Hammocks, Lead Tools, Brass Tools, Iron Tools, Tin Tools, Copper Tools, Wrought Iron Tools, Cast Iron Tools, Lead Machinery, Brass Machinery, Iron Machinery, Tin Machinery, Copper Machinery, Wrought Iron Machinery, Cast Iron Machinery, Lead Steam Engines, Brass Steam Engines, Iron Steam Engines, Tin Steam Engines, Copper Steam Engines, Wrought Iron Steam Engines, Cast Iron Steam Engines, Lead Boilers, Brass Boilers, Iron Boilers, Tin Boilers, Copper Boilers, Wrought Iron Boilers, Cast Iron Boilers, Lead Pumps, Brass Pumps, Iron Pumps, Tin Pumps, Copper Pumps, Wrought Iron Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Lead Steam Fittings, Brass Steam Fittings, Iron Steam Fittings, Tin Steam Fittings, Copper Steam Fittings, Wrought Iron Steam Fittings, Cast Iron Steam Fittings, Lead Valves, Brass Valves, Iron Valves, Tin Valves, Copper Valves, Wrought Iron Valves, Cast Iron Valves, Lead Gauges, Brass Gauges, Iron Gauges, Tin Gauges, Copper Gauges, Wrought Iron Gauges, Cast Iron Gauges, Lead Packing, Brass Packing, Iron Packing, Tin Packing, Copper Packing, Wrought Iron Packing, Cast Iron Packing, Lead Belting, Brass Belting, Iron Belting, Tin Belting, Copper Belting, Wrought Iron Belting, Cast Iron Belting, Lead Hose, Brass Hose, Iron Hose, Tin Hose, Copper Hose, Wrought Iron Hose, Cast Iron Hose, Lead Glass, Brass Glass, Iron Glass, Tin Glass, Copper Glass, Wrought Iron Glass, Cast Iron Glass, Lead Crockery, Brass Crockery, Iron Crockery, Tin Crockery, Copper Crockery, Wrought Iron Crockery, Cast Iron Crockery, Lead Stationery, Brass Stationery, Iron Stationery, Tin Stationery, Copper Stationery, Wrought Iron Stationery, Cast Iron Stationery, Lead Soap, Brass Soap, Iron Soap, Tin Soap, Copper Soap, Wrought Iron Soap, Cast Iron Soap, Lead Candles, Brass Candles, Iron Candles, Tin Candles, Copper Candles, Wrought Iron Candles, Cast Iron Candles, Lead Matches, Brass Matches, Iron Matches, Tin Matches, Copper Matches, Wrought Iron Matches, Cast Iron Matches, Lead Brushes, Brass Brushes, Iron Brushes, Tin Brushes, Copper Brushes, Wrought Iron Brushes, Cast Iron Brushes, Lead Tobacco, Brass Tobacco, Iron Tobacco, Tin Tobacco, Copper Tobacco, Wrought Iron Tobacco, Cast Iron Tobacco, Lead Lamps, Brass Lamps, Iron Lamps, Tin Lamps, Copper Lamps, Wrought Iron Lamps, Cast Iron Lamps, Lead Lanterns, Brass Lanterns, Iron Lanterns, Tin Lanterns, Copper Lanterns, Wrought Iron Lanterns, Cast Iron Lanterns, Lead Wicks, Brass Wicks, Iron Wicks, Tin Wicks, Copper Wicks, Wrought Iron Wicks, Cast Iron Wicks, Lead Chimneys, Brass Chimneys, Iron Chimneys, Tin Chimneys, Copper Chimneys, Wrought Iron Chimneys, Cast Iron Chimneys, Lead Gas Fixtures, Brass Gas Fixtures, Iron Gas Fixtures, Tin Gas Fixtures, Copper Gas Fixtures, Wrought Iron Gas Fixtures, Cast Iron Gas Fixtures, Lead Gas Pipe, Brass Gas Pipe, Iron Gas Pipe, Tin Gas Pipe, Copper Gas Pipe, Wrought Iron Gas Pipe, Cast Iron Gas Pipe, Lead Fire Brick, Brass Fire Brick, Iron Fire Brick, Tin Fire Brick, Copper Fire Brick, Wrought Iron Fire Brick, Cast Iron Fire Brick, Lead Cement, Brass Cement, Iron Cement, Tin Cement, Copper

INSPIRED BY THE LETTER

President Cleveland's Action Increases Democratic Confidence.

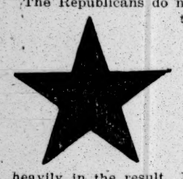
RENEWED VIGOR FOR THE CAMPAIGN

"Every Sign Propitious of Success," Chrirman Hinkley Says — Mr. Mason Feels Confident of the Result.

President Cleveland's strong indorsement of the Democratic State platform and ticket has stirred matters up in State politics.

It has given the canvass the greatest boom it has yet received.

It has had the effect of a trumpet calling all Democrats to arms.



The Republicans do not like the looks of things. The Democrats see that their party is a unit this year, and that factional issues are not to militate against the success of the ticket. That is a big thing in itself, and will tell heavily in the result. Not in recent years has the party, when united, been defeated.

That factional lines are elliminated is the surest sign of Democratic success this year.

Senator Hill's remarks on the President's letter were received at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday from Albany. He said:

"There is no Cleveland, there is no Hill, in this contest.

"We are all Democrats, and as such shall vote on Tuesday next.

"Every Democrat must do his utmost to rally all to the support of the ticket."

The Republicans have been trying to convince people that President Cleveland is not interested in the success of the Democratic State ticket, and the President's letter has annoyed them very much.

"I have not doubted," said Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, "that at the proper time and in his own way President Cleveland would come out with a declaration in favor of the ticket, and an emphatic indorsement of the principles for which the Democratic Party is fighting this Fall. I have all along had satisfactory assurances that he would do this, and I hope our friends, the enemy, will now admit that the Democratic Party is a unit in this State. To have President Cleveland's dispatch read by Senator Hill at Albany in the mass meeting last night is a gratification to the State Committee, as it must be to every Democrat in the State. This indorsement by President Cleveland of the party platform and State ticket redoubles our zeal for success this Fall, and will stimulate and encourage every Democrat in the State. We have our spurs on for victory, and every sign is propitious of success."

John A. Mason, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said: "We knew the substance of it last evening, and, in fact, we were fully assured that President Cleveland would, in his own way, declare his faith in all that was done at the Syracuse Convention, and make known in an emphatic public manner his hearty indorsement of our most excellent party platform and support our excellent State ticket.

"The President's dispatch, coming in the way it did, and read at a ratification meeting over which Senator Hill was the principal speaker, is still further proof that the party is united in this State, and the President's dispatch shows that he is a co-worker for Democratic success this Fall. It is a culmination of Senator Hill's hard work, begun in June, for perfect harmony in this State. He has urged it personally and in private, and there has been no occasion when he has not endeavored to impress upon all his friends that the time for party feuds and dissensions had passed. This is strictly in line with the same policy President Cleveland, and his friends have pursued, showing that the leaders of our party and their followers have worked together upon the fixed principle of harmony in this State, as the Republicans will find out when the votes are counted on election night."

LOOKS BRIGHT IN NIAGARA.

W. C. Ely and O. W. Cutler Bring Good Reports to Headquarters.

Niagara County Democrats are very hopeful this year. They apparently have sound reasons for their confidence. W. Caryl Ely of Niagara Falls and Mayor O. W. Cutler of Suspension Bridge were both in this city yesterday. Mr. Ely is Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee.

"President Cleveland's letter," Mr. Ely said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "will be of great benefit to us in Niagara County, and to the party all over the State. We hear nothing more about Hill or Cleveland factions.

"I believe that Judge Miller, our candidate for Senator, will carry Niagara County by a very good plurality. There is great dissension among the Republicans."

Mayor Cutler enjoys the distinction of having been elected as a Democratic Mayor last year. He was Collector of Customs of the Port of Suspension Bridge during Mr. Cleveland's first term.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Cutler said: "While there are no Cleveland or Hill Democrats any longer in Niagara County, to my mind the Democratic situation is constantly hardening, and no doubt Mr. Cleveland's expressions will help the cause in our county and throughout the State. To my mind there is every indication that the Democratic Party will carry Niagara County in the coming election and in some instances by pronounced majorities. The Democratic Party may safely count upon one and probably two Assemblymen in Niagara County, while Judge Miller will have a very large vote for Senator, and I would not be surprised to see a plurality of 1,500 in that county; in fact, I am prepared to witness a landslide in favor of the Democratic Party, the principal influences which are operating against the Republican Party being the heavy tax rate, the Platt issue, and the excise question. If the beer saloons were to be closed on Sunday through any legislation, as suggested by the Warner Miller plank in the Republican platform, and this fact should be made apparent to the voters of the City of Niagara Falls, that city alone would give the Democratic ticket at least 1,000 majority, and I don't know but the figures would reach 1,500."

TIDAL WAVES COMMON IN NEW-YORK

Calvin J. Huson Would Not Be Surprised to See One This Year.

"I have been asked," said ex-Deputy Controller Calvin J. Huson, at Democratic Headquarters yesterday, "by a large number of anxious Democrats from all parts of the State how it is possible that in a single year such a change of votes can take place as to bring about the election of the Democratic State ticket this Fall. They argue that if the majority cast against the Democratic ticket last year was of moderate dimensions they could understand how that majority might be wiped out under changed conditions of the canvass. But to be able to reverse over 150,000 plurality in one year is what they are puzzled and anxious about.

"Now, as a general and satisfactory answer to all these inquiries, I would ask my Democratic friends to look back at the political history of their State and they will find that a tremendous overturn of the popular verdict of a preceding year is nothing new in New-York. There have been frequent instances of such sudden changes. I need only mention the great Republican victory of 1881, after the death of Garfield and the accession of Arthur to the Presidency. It was followed the next year by a Democratic tidal wave, when Cleveland and Hill were elected by nearly 200,000 majority. In 1888 Cleveland lost the State for President by 13,000, while the entire Democratic State ticket was elected. In 1892 there was a sweeping Democratic victory in this State, and a reversal of the same on the following year.

"New-York is a State of political surprises. You can never count upon a repetition of last year's vote when the conditions are different. Now look at the change in the situation from that of last year. Then we had the panic and hard times mainly to contend against, and a red-hot local revolution in New-York. Then reform was the cry, and the Republicans deceived the people by putting on the disguise of reform. To-day the conditions are entirely changed. The country has recovered from the panic, and business is rapidly resuming its normal prosperity. The Republican reformers have turned out to be tricksters and deceivers, and have piled up taxes on the struggling people to an extent not known in this State for years. They have alienated municipalities by their harsh government and disgusted all by their hypocrisy.

"Democrats are not only united this Fall, but are enthusiastic and confident. They have an excellent ticket, which has received the hearty indorsement of President Cleveland. They have every popular principle on their side. The people of the State, under such circumstances, can readily reverse the vote of last year, and every indication shows they will do it."

FINAL BIG MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Regular Democratic Leaders Say They Are Confident of Winning.

The regular Democratic organization of Brooklyn will hold its final big mass meeting to-night at the Academy of Music. Ex-Park Commissioner D. M. Somers will preside. The chief speaker will be ex-Congressman Perry Belmont. Ex-Judge George M. Beebe of Monticello, N. Y., will also speak. Edward M. Grout will make an address.

The regulars are keeping up an active campaign. They held thirty-two mass meetings last night all over the city, from Coney Island to Greenpoint. The managers of the campaign claimed yesterday to be very confident of Mr. Grout's election. Mr. Shea said the ticket would draw thousands of independent and Republican votes.

Mr. Grout yesterday sent a letter to the Brooklyn Good Roads Association, saying he had been a wheelman for five years and expressing deep interest in the objects of the organization.

At Mr. Grout's headquarters yesterday it was said that nine members of the reform organization in the First District of the Seventh Ward had come over to the regulars. It was also said that Joseph Sternbrink, President of the reform organization in the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward, had seceded to the regulars.

At Mr. Grout's headquarters a letter was given out—from Charles Schwalbach, urging all wheelmen to support the regular Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty.

A. D. Buschman of the committee of the Seaside Liquor Dealers' Association which called on Mr. Grout and Mr. Wurster and asked them how they would deal with excise matters, stated yesterday that both Mr. Grout and Mr. Wurster had in effect promised to enforce the law leniently.

DEMONSTRATION FOR MR. CUMMINGS

Mass Meeting to be Held To-night Regardless of Party.

The mass meeting in Koster & Bial's old hall, in West Twenty-third Street, to-night will give a rousing indorsement to Amos J. Cummings, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth District. Among the speakers will be ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, ex-Gov. Flower, Controller Fitch, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, and Gen. Sickles. As the meeting will be composed of Mr. Cummings's admirers, irrespective of politics, Gen. Joseph K. O'Beirne and other Republicans will speak.

Mr. Cummings was kept busy yesterday receiving delegations of his supporters and friends. Among the representative trades unionists whose signatures were added yesterday to the circular recommending Mr. Cummings to the wage earners of the Tenth Congressional District are John F. Webber, Vice President of the State Workingmen's Assembly; J. J. Roberts, (who signed himself a black Republican,) Frank Marshall, an active member of "Bix Six," and P. J. Fogarty, one of the best-known "old-timers" in Typographical Union No. 6.

A delegation from the Thomas F. Lally Association of the Third Assembly District waited upon Mr. Cummings yesterday and notified him that the association, which is composed of leading property owners and influential residents of the district, had indorsed his candidacy. The resolutions were signed by over 100 members.

Mr. Cummings spoke at five meetings last night, at all of which great enthusiasm was evinced in behalf of the Democratic ticket.

CALLERS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Senator Murphy Spent Two Hours with Chairman Hinkley.

United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., spent two hours yesterday morning with Chairman Hinkley at the Democratic State headquarters. He left for his home in Troy on the 1:30 P. M. train. Before going he said that, with a united Democracy, the chances for Democratic success this year were excellent. He thought the prospects were brightening every hour.

Ex-Mayor Grant called at the headquarters with Senator Murphy.

Ex-Controller Frank Campbell of Bath was also at headquarters yesterday.

Sure Mr. O'Sullivan Will Win.

"Will T. C. O'Sullivan be elected Senator in your district?" ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt was asked yesterday at Tammany Hall.

"I will wager from $1 to $2,000, even money, that he will be elected," was the reply.

"Will he carry your Assembly district?"

"Why, there is no trouble in my district at all. Mr. O'Sullivan will carry it by a big plurality."

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Franklin Townsend died yesterday at Albany. He was born in Albany, Nov. 4, 1854, being the son of ex-Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend and Anna King Townsend. He was a nephew of J. Howard King and Gen. Rufus H. King. His education was acquired at the State Normal School, the Albany Academy, and Williams College, having been graduated from the last-named institution in 1875. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New-York in 1876, and during 1876-7 he served as House Physician in the New-York Charity Hospital. He then pursued special studies at Vienna, Strasburg, and London. He had practiced at his profession in Albany since 1878.

—Capt. John Mansfield Cavarly, senior skipper of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died at San Francisco Tuesday night. Capt. Cavarly, during thirty years' service, had commanded in turn almost every vessel owned by the Pacific Mail Company, and when his retirement was announced in November last he was presented by the Directors with a flattering address.

—Prof. A. R. Thomas, Dean of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, died yesterday. Dr. Thomas was born at Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1826, and had filled the Chair of Anatomy at Hahnemann since 1867. He had also been Dean of the college since 1874. He was the author of a work on "Post-Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy."

—James A. Kearney, Traveling Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, died yesterday at Baltimore. He was fifty-eight years of age, and had been in the employ of the company for the past twenty-five years. His headquarters was in Newark, Ohio, and his relatives are mostly residents of Chicago.

—Dr. Charles W. Hanford, son of Dr. S. C. Hanford, died at his home, at Driggs Avenue and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday. He was born in Brooklyn forty-two years ago, and was graduated from the University of the City of New-York in 1874. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum.

—John H. Herbert of the firm of J. H. and H. B. Herbert, grain shippers at the Produce Exchange, died Wednesday at Plainfield, N. J. He was sixty-seven years old, and had been ill for several months. Funeral services will be held at Plainfield to-day.

—George Gordon Byron, aged sixty-five years, a commission merchant of New-York, died at Orange yesterday. He was graduated from Columbia College, New-York, and was one of the organizers of the Delta Phi Society of that institution.

—Eugene R. Barling, who was one of ex-Senator Jacob Worth's most trusted friends, died at his home, 170 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was fifty-five years old. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

—Mrs. May Lawrence, widow of Robert Lawrence, who was well known in New-York business and club life ten years ago, died yesterday in her home, 20 East Twenty-fourth Street. She leaves a sister.

—Mrs. Cordelia L. Dean, wife of Willard L. Dean, Treasurer of Vassar College, died at Poughkeepsie last night of pneumonia, after a week's illness.

A Failure in Houston, Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 31.—Ralff & Neuber, the biggest wholesale dry goods house in Houston, assigned to-day. Assets in stock and real estate situated in various counties in the State are valued at $250,000. Liabilities in notes and on open accounts amount to $180,000. The H. B. Claflin Company of New-York is the largest creditor.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO REPUBLICANS

Address Before the Audubon Club, in Which He Arraigns Tammany Hall and Urges Support for Fusion.

The storm last night kept many persons away from the mass meeting of the Audubon Republican Club, at the Athenaeum, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

John Ford, Republican Senatorial candidate in the Nineteenth District, was the first speaker. Mr. Ford said he was not entirely satisfied with Mayor's Strong's administration since Jan. 1, because too many Tammany holdovers had been allowed to remain in office. Nevertheless, he argued, Republicans should be thankful for what they have got, because it must be admitted that the municipal government since Col. Strong took office has been honest and efficient in every department.

It was announced that Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker and Fire Commissioner Sheffield would address the meeting, but Mr. Roosevelt was the only one of the three to appear. He did not arrive until late, and the crowd was impatient to hear him. In the course of his speech, President Roosevelt said:

"It would have needed more than a blizzard to have kept me from coming up here. Tammany used to blackmail the saloon keeper, and the only way to prevent blackmail is to enforce the law. Many of the saloon keepers want to go back to the old system of blackmail, rather than have the laws enforced. Last year the laws were enforced with 'intelligence'—with the intelligence that knows a twenty-dollar bill when it sees it."

Mr. Roosevelt dwelt upon the history of the present excise law, and said that Tammany thought the law admirable last year, when a Tammany board was enforcing it with 'intelligence,' and with discretion, because the wealthy saloon keeper was never interfered with. Tammany now bitterly opposes the law, he continued, because the present board closes up saloons on Sunday, which the old Commissioners never dared to close. He continued:

"Some of my friends have said I was not Republican enough, that I am not as much of a Republican as some of the former Republican members of the Police Board were, and yet one of them is now supporting the Tammany ticket. I think from what I have said here to-night it will be gathered that I am not supporting Tammany. I considered that my first duty to the Republican party was to take the Police Board out of politics."

Mr. Roosevelt closed his address with an urgent plea for the support of the fusion ticket.

HAS NO FEAR OF A MACHINE.

What Mr. Roosevelt Tells Government Club P About Republicans.

Commissioner Roosevelt spoke last night before Good Government Club P at 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. There were about twenty-five persons present. He was followed by the Rev. W. C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I am glad to be with you to-night in spite of the inclement weather. If I had my choice I should prefer first to speak to those German-Americans who, though opposed to the excise laws, still have the courage to stand for decency in government, and, secondly, to those who are aware that we have to mix equally conscience and common sense when we can't get them both.

"As to those who fear we shall build up a Republican machine, I think there is no danger of this, for the Republican Party cannot control more than one-half of its votes, and could easily be thrown out of power. The Republican politicians who have been a menace to good government are those who have always been willing to take deals with Tammany. There are just two sets of tickets in the field, the fusion and the Tammany ticket. In 1864, when Lincoln was nominated on an abolition ticket for the second time, certain abolitionists nominated a candidate against him on the same kind of a ticket. Lincoln was then called the 'Slave Hound of Illinois,' and some of your clubs have said unpleasant things about the Committee of Fifty."

In closing, Mr. Roosevelt said: "We have recently gained some experience from Tammany methods. We have had a kaleidoscopic view of a Tammany board in action when the members were frank and the stenographer absentminded."

THE GREAT DROUGHT IS BROKEN

Prof. Moore of the Weather Bureau Says Water Will Be Plenty from Now On —Rejoicing in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, says that the great storm now extending over the country marks the end of the great drought, and the millions of tons of coal and other freight so long delayed in the rivers, canals, and lakes may soon be expected to move to market. The present storm alone is not relied upon to supply all the relief needed, but the conditions are such as to indicate that a succession of similar heavy rains will follow closely upon each other at intervals of about three days, until a high stage of water is secured throughout the country. The prospects for a wet November are very promising.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 31.—A steady downpour of rain began in this valley at noon to-day, and it has rained ever since. The rain is a welcome one to the whole Wyoming Valley, and is expected to fill the empty reservoirs of the water companies and furnish the various collieries which have been crippled for the last two months by the drought an abundance of water with which to resume on full time.

ALTOONA, Penn., Oct. 31.—The long-continued drought has at last been broken in this section, and everybody is rejoicing.

CAPT. KIRKMAN ACQUITTED

The Findings of the Court-Martial Approved and Announced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—In general orders from the headquarters, Department of the Missouri, at Chicago, Gen. Wesley Merritt has approved and announced the findings of the court-martial which tried Capt. Joel T. Kirkham, Tenth Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and a case which has attracted considerable attention in army circles is terminated without the necessity of action by the War Department.

Capt. Kirkman was charged by a brother officer with breaking into private apartments, and a court was convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, with orders that its proceedings should be conducted in privacy on account of possible scandalous developments.

Capt. Kirkman's wife and daughter, however, were admitted to the sessions, and Gen. Merritt dissolved the court, and appointed a second one, which has now found the officer not guilty, and acquitted him. Capt. Kirkman has therefore been released from arrest, and returned to duty.

John W. Mackay in Town.

John W. Mackay arrived in this city yesterday from San Francisco, and is staying at the Belgravia apartment house, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, where he generally occupies apartments when in New-York. He received a number of calls last evening from personal friends, including Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree.

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An instructive taste teaches buyers invariably to choose the best of each period. To the connoisseur it will prove a vivid gratification to study the marvelous reproductions of the masterpieces of all earlier ages, now to be seen in our show rooms. The choicest and most ornamental of the Dutch, early English, Empire, Italian—a list too long to be enumerated.

Manufacturing prices when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

MADE THE HOUSES QUAKE

Gas in a Sewer Exploded at Worth and Centre Streets.

BUILDINGS SHAKEN, BUT NO ONE HURT

Window Panes Shattered and Saloon Glasses Thrown About — Girls Badly Frightened in a Factory—Firemen Called Out.

An explosion of accummulated gas in a sewer at Centre and Worth Streets about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon blew the cover of a manhole about fifty feet into the air and shook buildings for five and six blocks in the neighborhood. The explosion sounded as if a tall building had collapsed. Fortunately no one was injured.

A Fourth Avenue car chanced to pass at the time, and almost every window in it was smashed. The passengers were greatly frightened.

On the southwest corner of the streets is a three-story building, on the ground floor of which is F. R. Hilsman's saloon. His family lives over the store. All the windows in the living apartments were blown to pieces, while one of the large store windows was split in two. The building itself rocked like a ship in a storm, and the occupants thought at the first shock that they were doomed to death.

In Samuel Gieger's cigar store, at 71 Centre Street, pictures were thrown from the walls, the clock was stopped, and all the gas in the place was extinguished. The darkness caused confusion and consternation. One of Mr. Gieger's workmen rushed into the street shouting "Fire!" and "Murder!" Mr. Gieger said the shock felt as if another building had fallen upon his.

In a saloon four blocks from the corner where the explosion occurred, beer glasses were knocked off the bar, while a tired customer sleeping in a chair was thrown to the floor.

The greatest scare was in Dougherty's card factory, which occupies the northeast corner of Centre and Worth Streets. There were about 150 girls employed in the place, and the explosion almost created a panic among them. W. H. Dougherty, the junior member of the firm, prevented the girls from making a rush down the stairs. Twenty-eight panes of glass were blown out in the building, and the splintered glass was showered about the room. Every one thought an earthquake was upsetting the serenity of the city.

At the quarters of Engine Company No. 31, in Elm Street, the report was distinctly heard. The company hitched up its apparatus and waited for the gong to ring. Every man was on the apparatus when the expected signal came from the box at Centre and Worth Streets.

Flames were coming out of the manhole, and a stream of water was poured into it. An examination by the police and firemen satisfied them that broken windows was the extent of the harm done.

"BILL" NYE WAS NOT THERE

Not Anxious to Appear in Public Just Now, a Brooklyn Audience Was Told— Mr. Poole Has Quit.

"Bill" Nye was advertised to deliver a laughing novelty at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Bond Street, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the building fund of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. J. F. Carson is the pastor, last night. But Mr. Nye did not visit Brooklyn. He did not stay away because it was storming; he passed through a storm at Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday night, and was not happy.

The only reason he failed to put in an appearance, as the young man who stepped on the platform said, was because Mr. Nye did not care to make a public appearance in the face of the newspaper criticisms.

"Mr. Nye will not be here to-night," said the young man, "but we do not want to be put in a hole, and we will give you a nice entertainment in place of that which you expected. If you do not like this arrangement, you can present your coupons down stairs, and get your money refunded. But we hope you will not do so, as it will place us in a hole."

Two women arose, put on their waterproofs, and left the hall.

Mr. Poole of Boston, who was to speak with Nye, was on hand, and gave a very acceptable chalk talk, but he refrained from drawing any pictures of the flying Nye and a shower of eggs.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Poole said: "Our combination is ended. We had engagements up to Feb. 8, and it was a first-class entertainment. In justice to Mr. Nye, I want to say that he has worried a good deal over this new entertainment, and not being able to sleep at night had to take stimulants. There is no one more sorry about this sad affair than Mr. Nye himself.

"The combination is ended, and I leave for my home in Boston at midnight. I gave up a good position in Boston, and I lose either way. Mr. Nye at present does not care to face the public, in view of the stories that have been published about him."

REPORTED BY THE GRAND JURY

The Government Printing Office Condemned as an Unsafe Building.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia to-day reported to Judge Cole the result of a recent visit to and examination of the building occupied as the Government Printing Office. It recommended "that Congress, without delay, appoint a proper commission of expert professional men to examine absolutely and with certainty into the architectural stability of the United States Government Printing Office. And it is our opinion," the report continues, "that a disregard on the part of Congress of the conditions existing at the Government Printing Office will entail a responsibility which no one of us would desire to assume, and a liability which the Government of the United States cannot afford to ignore."

There are often from 1,200 to 1,500 persons employed in the building, which has been repeatedly denounced as a "death-trap." Measures for relief have invariably been stopped by a disagreement between the two houses of Congress as to the new site to be selected, charges of jobbery being always made either on one side or the other.

Naval Estimates Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Commodore E. O. Matthews, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, has proved himself to be an expert in retrenchment, according to his statement of estimates for carrying on the work of the bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The estimates received from the commandants of the various navy yards and naval stations amounted to $9,296,891. These Commodore Matthews cut to $2,124,149. The reductions in detail were as follows: Improvements, $8,102,137, reduced to $1,295,190; general maintenance, $427,802, reduced to $262,000; repairs and preservation, $587,905, reduced to $400,000; naval homes, $9,810, increased to $79,808; civil establishments, $99,227, reduced to $61,486. Items of $15,000 and $10,500 for contingent expenses and support of the bureau were added by Commodore Matthews.

The 129th Trolley Victim.

William Van Wicklen of Enfield Street, Brooklyn, died at St. Mary's Hospital yesterday afternoon. He was twenty-nine years old. He was knocked down Sunday by a trolley car of the Nassau Electric Line, in Liberty Avenue. This makes the one hundred and twenty-ninth death due to the trolley.

COMING EVENTS.

—Exhibition of musical manuscripts and autographs, Club Rooms of Manuscript Society, 17 East Twenty-second Street, to-day and to-morrow, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 4 to 6, and 9 to 11 P. M.

—St. Paul's School Alumni Club's first dinner of the season, Zanghori's, 17 East Twenty-second Street, 6:30 P. M.

—New-York Microscopical Society Meeting, Mott Memorial Library, 64 Madison Avenue, this evening.

One Reason Why

Registered Trade Mark.

There are so many specialties in our stock of Linen Goods, not found elsewhere, is that we make it our business not only to seek out the best things which *have been made* in Linens, but are constantly putting our ideas before the manufacturers and *having them make* whatever we see to be desirable.

We have made a specialty of dealing in the best class of Linen goods for forty years.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

"THE LINEN STORE,"

14 West Twenty-third Street,

Opposite Fifth Av. Hotel.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The closing of the Casino Grounds at Newport and of the Casino Club to-day will mark the end of the season of outing, and within the next few days the greater portion of the fashionable people will have closed their country houses, and will be back in town, ready for the Horse Show and the opera.

The ball at the Tuxedo Clubhouse to-night will take to that place a large number of people from town. There is great disappointment that the Duke of Marlborough, after accepting an invitation to be present, should have changed his plans, and have gone to Washington instead.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott of Fifty-seventh Street, who are now abroad, have decided to spend the Winter in London, and while there will live at the Savoy. Mr. and Mrs. Scott's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Stewart Grant, who are in Europe, are traveling toward Japan, where they intend spending several months. In the Spring the Grants will join Mr. and Mrs. Scott in London, and the entire family will return to America in June for a season at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clark, after spending several weeks at Cranstons-on-the-Hudson, have returned to their country establishment at Tarrytown. They do not intend opening their town house, 661 Fifth Avenue, until December.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman Johnson have returned to town, after spending the Autumn at Lenox, Mass., and are at 65 West Fifty-fifth Street for the Winter.

Alexander E. Olarovsky, the Russian Consul General in this city, and Mrs. Olarovsky have given up the house which they occupied on the upper west side last Winter, and have taken apartments at the Logerot. Mrs. Olarovsky will give a number of teas and dinners this Winter.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Hunter, a daughter of Mrs. Jacob Fisher Hunter of 28 East Forty-sixth Street, to John Barrett Kerfoot, will take place on the afternoon of Nov. 6, at the home of the bride's mother.

Bishop Potter will perform the ceremony at the marriage of Miss Elsie Stillman to William G. Rockefeller, which will take place on the afternoon of Nov. 21, in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. David H. Geer, rector of St. Bartholomew's parish, will assist the Bishop. As it is to be a pink and white affair throughout, the chancel and altar of the church will be elaborately decorated with pink and white chrysanthemums and pink roses. The bridesmaids will be Miss Caroline L. Morgan, Miss Edna Barber, Miss Edith Knowlton, Miss Anna T. Morgan, Miss Emma Rockefeller, and Miss Isabelle Stillman. They will wear gowns of white satin, with pink effect. Percy Rockefeller, a brother of the bridegroom, will be the best man. Mrs. Stillman and Miss Stillman recently returned from Europe and brought with them the wedding trousseau, which is said to be particularly elaborate.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Prentice King, only daughter of Mrs. George Mayo King of Boston, to Laurence Chapin of this city. Mrs. King and Miss King arrived from Europe a fortnight ago, and are at present at their country house near Great Barrington, Mass. Mr. Chapin is at present one of the house party of ten being entertained by Mrs. King. The wedding, it is understood, will take place in January in Boston, after which the young couple will sail for Europe to spend a year in traveling.

The Brooklyn Home and Training School for Young Girls is to give a musicale at the Pouch Gallery on Dec. 2, which promises to be a most delightful affair. Among other names on the programme are those of Mrs. Marie Vanderveer-Green, contralto, who has only recently returned from her studies abroad. She is said to add beauty and a fine stage presence to a rich and sympathetic voice. Judging from the flattering notices in the London papers, those who hear her will enjoy a great treat. Miss Florence Knight, soprano; Miss Jessie Shay, pianiste; Maurice Kaufman, violinist, and the Berkeley Ladies' Quartet will also appear. John Hyatt Brewer is the musical director and accompanist.

The engagement of Alfred S. Baker to Miss Martha McLaren, daughter of the Bishop of Chicago, has just been made public. Mr. Baker is a member of the Princeton and University Club, and is organist and choir master at St. James's Church in this city. He is also well known among the younger group of composers of church music, and is a pupil of Dr. Dvorak. He is a graduate of St. Paul's School, and was a member of the class of '90 at Princeton.

Mrs. C. N. Black and Miss Edith L. Black of 43 East Fifty-seventh Street are expected to arrive from Europe to-day on the steamship Britannic. They divided their time while abroad between London, Paris, and Homburg.

The Tandem Club has decided to hold its Autumnal parade on Nov. 23. There will probably be more tandems in line than for several years.

One of the first of the débutante teas arranged for the season will be given by Mrs. Charles E. Carryl of 33 East Ninth Street on the afternoon of Nov. 28, at Sherry's. At this affair Miss Carryl, daughter of the hostess, is to make her formal bow to society.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen D. Wood, Miss Wood, Miss Austin Wood, and Mrs. Wood's mother, Mrs. Carroll Jones, who sailed for Europe a few weeks ago to attend the marriage in London of Mrs. Wood's cousin, Miss Knowlton, have decided to remain abroad for the Winter. They will leave London for Paris the middle of November, with the intention of settling down in that city for at least four months. During their absence their country house at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Moller and Miss Moller, who arrived home from Scotland on Wednesday, have opened their town house at 149 Madison Avenue.

The marriage of Miss Grace Herbert to George Sudders of Philadelphia will take place in the Church of the Divine Paternity in Fifth Avenue in the latter part of November. Miss Herbert is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Herbert of 152 West Seventy-third Street.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Susan Pomeroy Stone to Howard S. Russell of New-York. Miss Stone is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Stone of Philadelphia, and is a sister of Mrs. David G. Schuyler of New-York. Mr. Russell is a young Englishman, who came to this country about three years ago. The wedding will take place early next year.

Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, who went to Europe nearly two years ago, found life so agreeable in Paris that they have again put off their return for another year. Mrs. Torrey is a charming entertainer and a very pretty woman. Her friends will very much regret the announcement of their intention to remain abroad.

Mrs. J. H. Maginnis, Miss Maginnis, and the latter's fiancé, George Rose, are at the Plaza Hotel, en route for New-Orleans. Mrs. Maginnis and her party have spent several weeks at Cranston's-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. J. Russell Soley will give a coming-out tea for Miss Soley on the afternoon of Dec. 6, at her town house, 37 East Twenty-ninth Street.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Stevenson to Frederick Wilkinson Tolley, which took place in the First Presbyterian Church, South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday evening last, took down to that village a large number of prominent New-Yorkers, among whom were Major and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Miss Roe, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Conrow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cleaver von Kroh, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Graves, Miss Graves, Mrs. Gardner Colby, and others. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson Stevenson, and is very well known in New-York society. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George L. Spinning, pastor of the church. The best man was the bridegroom's cousin, Stephen Roe. Miss Marion Viola Stevenson was maid of honor, and wore a gown of white silk. The bridesmaids, Miss Conrow, Miss Frances, Miss Tolley, and Miss Jean Stevenson, wore costumes of yellow satin and chiffon. The two flower girls—Miss Jennie Morgan Mandeville and Miss Mary Morgan Mandeville—wore frocks of yellow silk and white chiffon. The ushers were Henry Ives Marshall, William Bresler Fuller, and Henry Strong.

A Baltimore wedding of interest to New-York and Boston people will be that of Miss Katharine McLane Tiffany to Gordon Abbott, a prominent member of the Somerset Club of Boston. Miss Tiffany is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. S. McLane Tiffany. The wedding will take place on Nov. 6 in Grace Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Chatfield Taylor of Chicago, frequent visitors in New-York, will be here for the Horse Show, after which they will go to Washington for December. Early next year they will go to Europe to spend several weeks in Spain.

PATRIARCH.

NOTICE

TO

PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

The weather seems ripe for mackintoshes, but should to-day prove fair this would answer as an advertisement for overcoats.

For the "to-day mackintosh" is cut after our overcoat patterns, receives the same attention, is marked with the same style, looks like one, wears like one, and differs only in having an interlining of rubber to keep out the wet.

We make only qualities that we can guarantee with "your money back if you want it."

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Tried to Blow Up a Church.

TUNKHANNOCK, Penn., Oct. 31.—During Gospel services at the Bardwell Evangelical Church last night an attempt was made to blow up the church and congregation with dynamite. There was a crash, the lights went out, the windows shook, the plaster came down on the preacher, pulpit, and congregation, and women screamed and fainted. When order had been restored it was found that an attempt had been made to wreck the church by the use of dynamite placed under one corner of the edifice. The motive is ascribed to the bitter warfare growing out of the transfer of the church property from the Dubsite to the Bowman-Esher people.

The Durrant Trial Closing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—District Attorney Barnes continued his argument in the Durrant case to-day, but did not complete it. He will deliver the peroration to-morrow morning. Judge Murphy will then charge the jury.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—Judge Newman announced to-day that he would honor the requisition from Maryland for "Crazy Bill," one of Buffalo Bill's Indians, who killed a boy in Baltimore by striking him with a stone. The Indian's attorney took an appeal, and Judge Newman fixed bond at $2,000. The bond has not yet been made.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—The State fund balance at the close of business to-day was $893,747.88, after payments during the fiscal year for the building of armories, enlargement and improvement of State institutions, costing $389,012.94, and the payment practically of all current obligations.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Keller was convicted last night of murder in the second degree for the killing of Albert Kempthorn, and was this morning sentenced by Justice McLennan to be confined for life in the State Prison for Women, at Auburn.

COBURG, Ontario, Oct. 31.—John Y. Cruickshanks, the lawyer who was shot last night by John Phillips, who subsequently committed suicide on his daughter's grave, died this evening.

Black Dress Goods.

Second Floor.

New designs in Fancy Crepons and Silk and Wool Fabrics, figured and striped.

Black All Wool Serge and Cheviots, 45 and 48 inches wide,

50 cents, 65 cents, 75 cents and $1.00 per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

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Toilet Articles.

Lambert's Listerine, 57 cents.

Cuticura Soap, 12 cents.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, 10 cents.

Cosmo Buttermilk Soap,

Friday
November 1-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MR. ROOSEVELT ON EXCISE

He Appears Before the Board of Aldermen's Committee.

INSISTS UPON ENFORCING THE LAW

Two Features of the Massachusetts Regulations That He Favors—Cross-Fire Between Himself and Tekulsky.

President Roosevelt of the Board of Police appeared before the Excise Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday and talked to it about the present excise law, and what modifications he favored. Nearly one-half of the Board of Aldermen was present, and Morris Tekulsky, formerly President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, was an interested auditor.

"Whatever the law is," said Mr. Roosevelt, "the Board of Police will endeavor to enforce it to the best of its ability. The law should not be drawn designedly for the purpose of making it difficult of enforcement. If the law specifies that the saloons should be closed during certain hours, the law should make the closure a reality, not a pretense. It makes no difference whether the law provides that the saloons should be closed all of Sunday or only eighteen hours; the law should carry within it the power of easy enforcement. There are two provisions in the Massachusetts law, applicable to Boston, which I would like to see incorporated in the law in this State, and they are, that the blinds on liquor stores windows and doors should be drawn up during the hours that it is illegal to sell liquor, and that an officer in uniform should have free access to any place where he suspects that the law is being violated.

"Much absurd clamor is heard about the use of officers as spies. In the Police Department, officers are used, sometimes in uniform, and sometimes in plain clothes. The use of a policeman in plain clothes is necessary to detect vice and crime which shun the light of day. The word 'spy' is used as a term of reproach. When an officer in plain clothes arrests a gambler or the keeper of a disorderly house, he is a detective, but when he arrests a saloon keeper he is a Spy. The use of the policeman in plain clothes is made necessary by the difficulty in enforcing the law, for which the Legislature is responsible. Every facility should be given to the Police Department to enforce the law.

"The Police Board has refrained from taking any public stand as regards what changes should be made in the excise law, because the Commissioners have decided and conflicting opinions on this subject, but they are a unit on the proposition that the law should be honestly enforced, and that whatever changes are made, it should be made easy of enforcement."

Alderman Parker asked the Commissioner as to what he had to say to the criticism of the Police Commissioners called out by the enforcement of the law, but before he could answer Alderman Noonan interposed with an objection.

"I don't want this board used for political buncombe. This is a discussion of excise, not police, methods," said Mr. Noonan, and Mr. Parker sat down. Mr. Roosevelt smiled, and said he did not want to tread on anybody's toes.

"I would like to ask the Commissioner," said Alderman Noonan, "if he thinks it necessary to put men in laborers' clothes, in jumpers, and mount them on bicycles to pursue liquor dealers?"

"It certainly is necessary," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "We don't question the feelings of lawbreakers. It is not done in excise cases alone. We would not send policemen in uniform with a brass band to raid a gambling house. We go after the lawless liquor dealers as well as all other lawbreakers. We pay no special deference to them."

Morris Tekulsky, the advocate of the liquor dealers, turned to the Commissioner and asked him if, when the police raided a gambling house, they arrested all persons found in the place.

Mr. Roosevelt turned to Mr. Tekulsky, whom he evidently did not know, and probably mistook for an Alderman, and said: "Don't you know the law makes everybody found in a gambling house liable to arrest?"

"Now, Mr. Tekulsky," said the Chairman, "have you any further questions to ask the Commissioner?"

"Tekulsky, Morris Tekulsky?" inquired Mr. Roosevelt, with interest. "I am glad to meet him."

"Would it not be far better to make the purchaser of liquor equally as guilty as the seller?" inquired Tekulsky.

"That question has not been suggested to me before," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and, of course, I have given it no thought. In the case of a minor I think the one who sends him to a liquor saloon is a greater criminal than the liquor dealer who sells the liquor, but we have to deal with the law as it stands, and I say that the law has been honestly and impartially enforced."

"You couldn't have enforced the law without the aid of the Liquor Dealers' Association," said Tekulsky.

"The liquor dealers went with us because, by our enforcement of the law, we had cut down the profits, and the respectable members of the association refused to keep open without paying a profit to please their lawbreaking allies," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "Why, if we did not enforce the law, you would not be here. The law is the same, only its enforcement troubles you. Do you remember that the very political party that now clamors against the law was the one that had as a plank: 'We are opposed to any change in the excise law'?"

"I think," said Mr. Tekulsky, "that if there is a demand there is sure to be a sale. The law should be changed so that patrons would be breaking it as well as the saloon keepers."

"I should not be in favor of this proposition, as it might make the law still more difficult of enforcement than it is now," said Mr. Roosevelt. "The business of liquor selling has been harmed by the lawless element among the liquor dealers."

Alderman Oakley asked Mr. Roosevelt for his own views on the Sunday excise question, but he said that, while he had decided opinions on this subject, he preferred not to make them public.

Mr. Tekulsky said that he thought the liquor dealers would be content with a law which allowed the orderly and quiet sale of liquor on Sunday after 1 P. M.

President Roosevelt said that it mattered not to the Police Commissioners how the law was modified or changed, it would be enforced with all the powers at the command of the department.

Another hearing will be held probably on Wednesday of next week.

MR. ROOSEVELT DID NOT APPEAR.

Mr. Harburger Was Also Absent from an East Side Meeting.

An audience gathered in the lecture room of Hope Chapel, 339 East Fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, to hear Police Commissioner Roosevelt and Excise Commissioner Harburger speak on "The Saloon, Its Relation to Law and Order, Its Relation to Personal Liberty."

It was the general sense of the meeting that the discussion would have been an interesting one had either of the speakers appeared. Mr. Harburger sent word that he was not well enough to venture out. Mr. Roosevelt did not send any word at all.

The meeting had been announced to begin at 4 o'clock. At that time there were about 100 persons in the hall. They chatted pleasantly for half an hour or so, and then the Rev. John P. Devins, President of the Federation of East Side Workers, announced that Robert Graham would speak on the coffee house question.

Mr. Graham is the gentleman who introduced the Owl Lunch Wagon to New-York. He spoke at some length about the success of the coffee house movement in London, and said that he hoped to see the example shortly imitated in this city.

It was decided to dismiss the audience at 5 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Devins expressed his regret at being compelled to do so.

MR. FITCH VS. MR. ROOSEVELT.

Controller and Commissioner in a Dispute Regarding a Conversation.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I find in some of the morning papers to-day an account of a sermon delivered from a text in St. Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, by Theodore Roosevelt, last evening, in which he is reported as having said, "Controller Fitch said to me some time ago, 'You won't poll 30,000 votes,' speaking of the fusion ticket."

Mr. Roosevelt knows perfectly well that I have not seen him since the fusion ticket was nominated. We did have a conversation in the Mayor's office last Summer, the day after one of his men had arrested a citizen for selling a piece of ice in the tenement district on a hot Sunday. As the conversation was a private one between two old acquaintances, I might fairly object to his quotation of it in his sermon on the stump, and call his attention to the admonition contained in his favorite Epistle—"If anything be revealed to another that sitteth by, let the first hold his peace." (I. Corinthians, xiv. 30.)

Waiving, however, that point, I insist that if he quotes our conversation at all he should do so truthfully, which he has not done. What I said to him about votes was that no political party could indorse what he was doing and get 30,000 votes in the City of New-York. As all the political parties, and his own in particular, have absolutely refused, in unpleasant language, to indorse him, and the Republican Governor of the State, by his hasty pardon of Mrs. Ahearn, has just put his seal of disapproval on the Roosevelt crusade, it may be that I was not so wrong, and that to Mr. Roosevelt and not to me may be applied the lesson in the First Epistle to the Corinthians, viii., 2: "And if any man think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know."

I am anxious, as all Democrats are, that Mr. Roosevelt should keep himself in evidence till after election, and trust that nothing will induce him to withdraw his modest personality from the public gaze before next Tuesday.

But when the election (at which the fusion ticket will get many more than 30,000 votes) is over I hope that our non-partisan Police President will think carefully over the words, "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient; all things are lawful for me, but all things edify not." He will find them in the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, in the tenth chapter and the twenty-third verse.

ABIJEL P. FITCH.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Controller Fitch has a very treacherous memory. The conversation I quoted took place in the Mayor's room, where plenty of people were walking to and fro near us; it was in no way confidential. Mr. Fitch said nothing about any party indorsing us. What he said was that my conduct in enforcing the law would prevent such a ticket as that which won last year from getting 30,000 votes this year. He did not allude in any way to any arrest for selling ice. The icemen are not his employers.

What wrong his withers was the fact that we enforced the law against liquor selling lawbreakers exactly as against other lawbreakers. To show that it is his not my memory which is at fault I mention the fact that he specified the cases of some four saloon keepers in his own district who had voted against Tammany last Fall, but whom, nevertheless, we had arrested because they had violated the law. Mr. Fitch's comment on this really interested me because it betrayed such fundamental incapacity to understand the fact that we were enforcing the law wholly without regard to the political affiliations or personal influences of lawbreakers. He mentioned incidentally that these men would undoubtedly hereafter vote for his (Tammany) party, as they preferred to pay a few dollars blackmail and be permitted to pursue their trade illegally rather than be free from blackmail and also forced to obey the law. The Controller seemingly sympathized with their attitude, and such sympathy in a public officer who had taken his oath of office naturally attracted my attention.

Controller Fitch is fond of texts from the Bible. Let me cordially commend to him Exodus, twentieth chapter, verses 2 to 17, inclusive. They contain the recital of certain archaic rules of conduct known as the Ten Commandments. The sixteenth verse is especially worth Mr. Fitch's attention.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ARGUMENT IN THE WIMAN FORGERY CASE

Court of Appeals Hears a Motion to Set Aside a Supreme Court Ruling.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—The case of Erastus Wiman, charged with forgery by R. G. Dun & Co., came before the Court of Appeals to-day. The District Attorney of New-York appealed against the decision of the Supreme Court, which was favorable to Mr. Wiman, following the certificate of doubt by Judge Barrett. This decision reversed the judgment of conviction under which Wiman was a year ago last Summer sentenced by Judge Ingraham to five and a half years in the State prison. The District Attorney was represented by John D. Lindsay and the respondent by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy.

The contention before the Court was divided into two sections—first, as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Wiman, resting upon his right to sign and indorse the check complained of, and second, as to the error of the trial Judge, when the case was tried, so that there might or might not be a new trial. The question of guilt or innocence seems mainly to rest upon the question whether Mr. Wiman was or was not a partner in the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. and whether he considered himself such.

Mr. Lindsay contended that Wiman was but an employé, and not a partner, of Dun & Co., and being such, his act was a forgery, though had he been a partner it would have constituted no criminal offense.

Gen. Tracy took the broad ground that Wiman was erroneously convicted of the crime of forgery. He maintained that the errors justifying this view were: First, in the erroneous theory of the law applicable to forgery upon which the case was tried and submitted to the jury; second, in the erroneous rulings in the admission and rejection of evidence by the trial Judge, and third, in the Judge's charge to the jury and his refusal to charge as requested. In form the indictment was for forgery, but the trial abundantly disclosed that the defendant was tried and convicted, not for forgery, but for overdrawing his account with R. G. Dun & Co.

SPIRITUALISM IN COURT

A Man Who Disbelieves in It Sued for $10,000 Damages.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 31.—The ten-thousand-dollar damage suit of Mrs. Dr. Hilligoss against W. R. Covert is on for trial in the Superior Court. This case has attracted widespread interest. It involves the question of spiritualism for the first time really brought into the court.

Mr. Covert has for years, through eight nations and in five languages, made the sweeping assertion that all persons claiming to be spiritualist mediums are either liars, knaves, fools, frauds, or ignoramuses, and he has posted and had posted for five years $500 that he can prove it by going before a jury and exposing any spiritual manifestations that any medium will bring before him and the jury. Mrs. Hilligoss claims that he made the assertion regarding her personally, and wants damages. It is expected that the case will come to a point where tests, exposures, &c., will have to be made before the jury.

Spiritualists are here from different parts of the country, and it is understood are backing Mrs. Hilligoss. Mr. Covert made oath that he was worth $250,000. The court-room and halls were packed.

Hard Time in Rounding the Cape.

The British ship Marlborough Hill, which arrived yesterday from Java, was thirty days rounding the Cape of Good Hope, heavy westerly gales and high seas baffling her progress throughout the entire month.

Two boats were carried away, and a number of sails were split and lost. The vessel is commanded by Capt. Lang, and is laden with sugar, to order.

MR. SHEPARD MAKES REPLY

Justice Gaynor Accused of Taking Advantage of His Position.

ACCESSORIES TO REFORM DEMOCRACY

A Long List Given Out Yesterday—Decided Stand Taken by Mr. Shepard Against the Newtown Creek Scandal.

Edward M. Shepard, reform Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, made a brief reply yesterday to Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor's published statement containing strictures on Mr. Shepard and the other reform leaders.

"That passage in my speech," said Mr. Shepard, "to which Judge Gaynor refers, proceeds upon matters of common public knowledge. I myself, strongly recited his great services, and then dealt as any citizen might deal, with the public interests affected by the participation of a Justice of the Supreme Court in the local politics of the chief city within his judicial care. If there were any force in what I said, it has received serious confirmation from his answer, and especially from the gratuitous and irrelevant political and personal attack made by him from the vantage of his position upon Mr. Healy and Mr. Peabody."

George Foster Peabody declined to make any comment on Judge Gaynor's statement.

The following list of accession from the old organization to the Reform Democracy was given out yesterday at Reform headquarters:

James J. Lombard, 587 Macon Street; M. J. Ford, 131 Franklin Avenue; George Price, 93 Duffield Street; Conrad G. Warburg, 55 South First Street; Patrick Gaffrey, Driggs Avenue, corner Russell Street; William Schibal, 20 Scholes Street; L. Schibal, 145 Leonard Street; Philip Benamann, 109 Division Street; William Schroeder, 350 Roebling Street; George H. Smith, 174 Division Avenue; G. M. Schultz, 341 South Third Street; J. McCormick, 407 North Sixth Street; J. Hanahan, 981 Jefferson Avenue; Dr. Ernest Foerster, Hooper Street and Harrison Avenue; Dr. Henry Foerster, 980 Bedford Avenue; Henry Lenz, 678 Bedford Avenue; Edward J. McCormick, 89 Keap Street; H. Conant, 699 Bedford Avenue; J. J. Butler, 508 Wythe Avenue; A. Kerner, 132 Throop Avenue; Carl Stutz, 44 Whipple Street; F. T. Anderson, 181 Clymer Street; Fred William Hillman, 75 North Henry Street, corner Van Pelt; Herman Walsh, 104 Kent Street; R. Hobart Halliday, 81 St. James Place; J. W. Hoffden, 219 Greene Avenue; Lewis G. James, 9 Clifton Place; Ramon Casmano, 253 Grand Street; William Ritchie, 949 Kent Avenue; Martin Wyra, 2,010 Fulton Street; J. S. Hatfield, 1,067 Fulton Street; Alexander Dwyer, 1,143 Herkimer Street; J. J. Halahan, 1,080 Putnam Avenue; J. F. Ahrens, 78 Ross Street; Joseph Merz, 688 Broadway; T. H. Wilde, 478 Throop Avenue; H. Bormuth, 302 Wallabout Street; A. Schneider, 256 Heyward Street; John Weithoff, 238 Wallabout Street; Peter Kemler, 610 Broadway; H. C. Schmidt, 21 Fillmore Street; B. Muller, 132 Throop Avenue; Frank Pankstadt, 597 Flushing Avenue; Thomas Johnson, 2 Throop Avenue; J. Schroeder, 978 Bedford Avenue; Joseph Herkovitz, 907 Flushing Avenue; Robert Hood, 642 Wythe Avenue; J. Getz, 71 Middleton Street; Frederick Herzog, 150 Throop Avenue; Frederick Schmidt, 21 Fillmore Place; Benjamin Drubeh, 43 Throop Avenue; William Asing, 60 Throop Avenue; Andrew Vack, 27 Lynch Street; Patrick O'Connor, 692 Wythe Avenue; John O'Brien, 89 Schaeffer Street; Charles Herzog, 150 Throop Avenue; Charles V. Kittis, 953 Lafayette Avenue; Frederick Muller, 577 Johnson Avenue; William Smith, 90 Walworth Street; James Smith, 60 Walworth Street; Francis J. McCann, 225 Gates Avenue; Edward Griffin, 471 Park Avenue; Andrew C. Ahern, Bay Thirty-fifth Street; H. A. Bachtenachi, 5 Jefferson Avenue; Harry Brough, 293 South Second Street; Frank Cox, 181 South Second Street; Daniel D. Denton, 1,054 Dean Street; Mr. White, Herkimer Street and Hopkins Avenue; H. W. Macomber, 352 Hancock Street; George Bungert, 70 Ashford Street; J. A. McMillan, 399A Classon Avenue; Victor Francisi, 208 Grand Avenue; H. D. Lee, 122 Amity Street; Roger Lee, 122 Amity Street; F. P. Gordon, 54 Putnam Avenue; Robert F. Dillon, 5451 Manhattan Avenue; Edward McCormack, 59 Keap Street; J. Meehan, 0804 Van Sicklen Avenue; J. McCarty, 58 Wyona Street; J. Huber, 81 Wyona Street; F. Hensinger, 110 Miller Avenue; Thomas Green, 60 Wyona Street; Thomas Findley, 2,720 Fulton Street; A. O. Ermentraut, M. D., 30 Wyona Street; S. S. Horn, 137 Vermont Street; William Horn, 465 Glenmore Avenue; J. Beale, 261 Warwick Street; R. Guenther, 496 Liberty Avenue; J. J. Kane, 7 Hinsdale Avenue; A. Witte, 397 Warwick Street; S. Lully, 258 Cleveland Street; J. Hoehm, 334 Warwick Street; Rodgers Witte, 397 Warwick Street; Charles Beadle, 401 Warwick Street.

On a house near the Brooklyn end of the bridge, in full view of all passengers on incoming trains, Mr. Shepard's campaign managers have posted a large transparency bearing the legend:

If Brooklynites shall give me official power, I will do my utmost to undo the execrable mismanagement of the bridge terminal.
EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Mr. Shepard has assured the citizens' organization of Greenpoint that if elected Mayor he will do his utmost to bring to an end the Newtown Creek scandal, which, he says, has already inflicted enormous injury upon Brooklyn. In a letter he has told the citizens' committee that it is his thorough belief that an effort on the part of the authorities of Brooklyn, intelligently and honestly decided, to abolish the Newtown Creek nuisances will succeed.

Jacob Worth in Evidence.

Jacob Worth spent considerable time yesterday at Republican campaign headquarters in Brooklyn. He purred with W. H. Reynolds, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, and loudly assured all visitors that he and all his friends were hard at work to elect Mr. Wurster.

VALUE OF THE BABOON IN QUESTION

Capt. Larsen Must Explain His Valuation of the Animal.

Capt. Larsen of the Swedish bark Hermes, which arrived here last Friday from East London, South Africa, with a cargo of wood for Funch, Edye & Co., and a baboon for the Captain's personal account, has been summoned to appear at the Custom House to-day to answer questions regarding the baboon's value.

He entered the animal at about $8. Then he spun a yarn to reporters about its feats as a sailor, its capacity for rum and tobacco, and its characteristics in a fashion calculated to call attention to it.

A man named Ward, said to be in some way connected with ex-Superintendent Conklin of the Central Park Menagerie, undertook to dispose of the animal, and took it to Mr. Conklin's animal store in Catharine Street. The story is that a showman then bought it for many times the valuation officially reported by Capt. Larsen.

Customs officers heard of the sale, and sent experts to pass on the baboon's value. They reported that it was a rare specimen and worth from $300 to $500. Then Capt. Larsen was called to account. If it can be proved that he intentionally put a false foreign valuation on the baboon he will be liable to a fine of $500.

The Schooner Sherman Released.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—The Fisheries Department has ordered the release of the American schooner Sherman, which was seized for selling supplies bought in Canada to other American fishing vessels within the three-mile limit, as it would be impossible under the convention of 1818 to convict the Sherman of an offense against the Canadian law.

Did Not Violate Revenue Laws.

United States Commissioner Morle yesterday dismissed the case against the Abbott-Katz Brewing Company of Brooklyn, on the ground that there was no intent shown to evade the payment of the internal revenue tax.

Fell Dead at the Wheel.

First Mate George Orne of Portland, Me., while at the wheel of the schooner J. Nickerson of Portland, off Seaton Neck, L. I., yesterday, dropped dead. The vessel is now at Erie Basin.

HUMORS OF THE CAMPAIGN

EX-INSPECTOR WILLIAMS'S "JOLLY" ON THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Held to Account for His Remarks on Open Saloons, He Takes Refuge in Denying Newspaper Reports.

It is the boast of ex-Inspector Williams that his political campaigning goes on, rain or shine. Accordingly the ex-Inspector was out yesterday "hussling," as he terms it, as usual. A long mackintosh dangled to his heels, his head was incased in a hat that defied the rain, and for additional protection he carried a stout umbrella and wore an enormous pair of rubbers.

Thus attired, he made his rounds, giving the voters of his district what he called "the jolly." A dignified, prosperous-looking gentleman met the ex-Inspector on St. Mark's Place.

"I've been wanting to see you for some days, Mr. Williams," said the stranger, as he hailed the Republican candidate for the State Senate.

"I'd have hunted you up if I could have guessed it," exclaimed the ex-Inspector, shaking the stranger's hand effusively.

"Yes, Sir, I wanted to see you," the stranger went on. "Now, I'm a good Republican—never voted any other ticket in my life—but I really don't think I can support you."

"Eh?" ejaculated Williams in a shocked tone. "Why not?"

"I'm a Christian, law-abiding citizen. I don't see how I can vote for you when you say publicly that you are in favor of open saloons on the Sabbath."

"When'd I say that?" demanded the candidate.

"At the meeting you addressed the other night in Fifth Street."

"Were you there?" asked the ex-Inspector, anxiously.

"No. But I read about the meeting in the newspapers."

"The newspapers!" exclaimed Williams, with a deep sigh of relief, and then he moved up closer to his inquisitor, saying, confidentially:

"Never believe anything in the newspapers. They're down on me. They lie about me, and misrepresent me every time they get a chance."

"Then you didn't say that?"

"Never; not a—I mean not a word," declared the ex-Inspector.

"Then you are not in favor of opening the saloons on the Sabbath?"

"No, Sir, not in violation of law. Never, not if I respect the law. Wasn't I a policeman for half my lifetime?"

With another warm shake of the hand Mr. Williams sent the stranger along. To a friend who had come up in time to overhear some of the conversation, the ex-Inspector said:

"Now, that's the sort of a song and dance I get right along. I had to give him the jolly."

"But you did say in your speech that you favored opening of the saloons."

"Well, ain't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, do you think it'll make it easier to get 'em open to tell that good old man something that'll make him vote against me?" inquired the candidate with fine diplomacy.

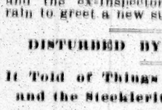
"N—no, I guess not," was the somewhat reluctant answer.

"Then I guess my jolly was all right," and the ex-Inspector trudged off in the rain to greet a new supporter."

DISTURBED BY THE POETRY.

It Told of Things Dark and Dreary and the Sticklerites Were Aroused.

There was a delightful harmony yesterday between the atmosphere in the streets and the atmosphere in Room 110 of the Coleman House, that shrine where the light of the "Steckler movement" burns with a lustre more or less dimmed. Without it rained—not tear drops exactly, but something very much akin.



The men in waiting were cold and dispirited and hungry. The word from the Commissary had not been passed for hours. In sheer desperation the men in waiting refused to sink into their usual state of deep somnolence. No well-regulated man in waiting can sleep on a stomach that is empty of the juice that cheers. The sight of the rain, watery rain, was maddening. It added to the gloom, the desperation.

The day is cold and dark and dreary.
It rains, and the wind is never weary.

Eleven men in waiting jumped to their feet. Such a display of energy had not been seen before since the Steckler movement first blossomed in Parlor F. The eyes of the men in waiting flashed. Their brows were dark and drawn. They glared fiercely at one another, then at the typewriter, then into the dark corners.

"Say, who done that?" demanded the chief man in waiting fiercely.

"Yessir, who done it?" echoed his retainers, in a hoarse chorus.

Everything remained quiet. Only the pattering rain drops on the window made answer.

"I say, who done it?" reiterated the chief, in a tone that would brook no gainsaying.

"Yessir, who done it?" came the chorus as one man.

The door opened. A hallboy entered.

"Did yez ring?" he asked, coaxingly. Eleven men in waiting were on him as one.

"Who done it?"

"Wha—a—what!" stammered the hallboy.

"What gave us de song about de 'cold, dark world?' say, who done it, or we'll push yer face in!" exclaimed the chief, hoarsely.

"Yessir, who done it?" was chorused again, while the wretched hallboy squirmed pitifully as he gasped:

"I didn't give ye no song, sure."

Just then in a plaintive tone came the words:

My life is cold and dark and dreary.
It rains, and the wind is never weary.

There was silence for an instant in Room 110—an all-penetrating silence. Then, with shrieks of rage, the men at arms flung the hallboy into a distant corner, as they made a plunge for the door. They almost killed a tall, black-bearded man, with whom they came into collision. For some little time there was nothing but strong language to be heard. The tall, black-bearded man was one of Charles Steckler's principal advisers.

"What in thunder d'ye mean by bowling me over like that?" he cried fiercely, when he had partially recovered his breath.

"We was chasin' the feller that give us the song about the cold, windy world."

"What? Why?" asked the still infuriated adviser.

"The feller that said he was dreary," vociferated the chief.

"I guess you're off your base," exclaimed the new-comer, in a burst of east side disgust.

"Nossir; some one done it," expostulated the chorus of the men waiting, and, as if in vindication, came in sad cadence.

The vine still clings to the moldering wall,
And with every gust the dead leaves fall.

The door was flung wide open. The principal adviser himself led the charge. But not a soul was to be seen anywhere in the hall.

"Ring the bell; ring it hard," commanded the principal adviser, grimly, and when the bellboy came in, the principal adviser said:

"I want to see the manager up here right away."

The manager came, and he was told:

"This thing has got to stop!"

"What?" asked the astonished manager.

"We pay our rent, don't we?"

"Yep; in advance," replied the manager, a gleam of satisfaction lighting up his eyes.

"Well, then we won't be guyed!"

"Who's guying you?" was the indignant response.

"Some feller out there!" shouted the men in waiting.

"Nonsense! I'll—," began the manager, but the sad voice from without broke in once more:

The day is cold and dark and dreary.
It rains—

"There!" shouted the principal adviser.

"There!" echoed the chief man in waiting.

"There!" chorused the retainers.

When the excitement cooled down the manager could be seen to smile a soft smile as he said:

"Oh! that? That is not a guy on you."

"Well, what is it?"

"That?" and the manager's smile broadened. "That's only a fellow who's come from up the State to go to Bloomingdale. He's got a man to look after him, and is perfectly harmless. He's got a room just across the hall, and is going to leave in a few hours."

Peace, if not contentment, settled down once more on the Steckler headquarters, peace that was only disturbed by the deep-drawn sigh of yearning for the commissariat.

FOR NEW-YORK'S HONOR

This City to be Well Represented at Atlanta on Manhattan Day.

ACTING ON THE MAYOR'S SUGGESTION

A Meeting Held, at Which Prominent Citizens Were Present—Executive Committee to be Appointed To-day.

That the City of New-York will be appropriately represented by the business community at the Atlanta Exposition on Manhattan Day was definitely settled at a meeting of prominent citizens held yesterday in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, over which Mayor Strong presided.

Provision was made for the appointment by the Mayor of an Executive Committee to consider the entire subject, with power to make what arrangements needed to be looked after promptly and to report back to the General Committee on Wednesday next.

The meeting was held on the invitation of the Mayor, and there were present 150 business men, representing almost every branch of business and trade. Among those present were Darwin R. James, the President, and Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation; Gen. Horace Porter, Walter Stanton, ex-Congressman Isidor Straus, ex-Mayor Gilroy, Walter S. Logan, ex-Secretary Fairchild, Wallace S. Andrews, John D. Crimmins, George L. Putnam, J. N. Beach, George C. Clarke, John C. Eames, George E. Armstrong, C. C. Shayne, J. Seaver Page, Brent Good, R. J. Deane, James Talcott, A. Swan Brown, George Milmine, W. S. Lawler, H. C. Hessert, Major T. E. Sloan, Capt. George Green and Adjt. George W. Wyatt of the Old Guard, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, William L. Trenholm, William B. Tefft, John Gibb, John Edwards, A. J. C. Foyé, E. H. Sampson, C. H. Miller, and William H. Ballou.

Mayor Strong called the meeting to order. "We have come together to see if we cannot boom New-York City in the South," he said. "We are desirous to go to Atlanta and are making a strong bid for the Southern trade. New-York has meanwhile been lying dormant. We should be up and doing for the honor of our city and for that also of Atlanta.

"Evacuation Day, a most important date in the history of this city, has been selected for Manhattan Day, and I expect to go to Atlanta on that day for the honor of New-York, if no one else does. If the citizens of New-York want to give the city a boost now is the time to do it. In 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, we were rather tardy, and it was the same way when Chicago had its fair. Finally we did finally wake up and demonstrated what we could do. I am in favor of making this Manhattan Day greater than any of the rest. I hope that on Manhattan Day the representatives of this city will storm the Exposition City and demonstrate to the South that its efforts are fully appreciated in the greatest commercial city of the New World."

At the suggestion of Walter Stanton, Mayor Strong was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and J. Seaver Page and John C. Eames Secretaries.

Letters were read from Seth Low, Dr. J. H. Renner, Hugh R. Garden, James Speyer, Oscar S. Straus, J. P. Townsend, and James Stillman, regretting their absence.

Mayor Strong said the dry goods trade had taken the initiative in the matter of preparing to send a representation to the Atlanta Exposition, and he hoped that every trade and industry would join in the movement, and that they would have the co-operation of the Cotton, the Produce, and other Exchanges.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy said there was a great deal to be done, and but a short time to do it in. They had only twenty-five days in all, and no time should be wasted. He therefore moved the selection of an Executive Committee of twenty, which could portion out the work to be done to various sub-committees, and report back to the general meeting. This suggestion was adopted.

The Mayor then spoke about the proposition to take the Old Guard with them to Atlanta with a band, which he thought would perhaps cost $7,000. Ex-Mayor Gilroy moved that the Old Guard be invited to accompany the New-York delegation.

Ex-Congressman Straus thought that matter must be left entirely to the discretion of the Executive Committee. In addition to the Old Guard, the State might be disposed to be liberal, and send one of the crack militia regiments, perhaps the Seventh, to represent the military power of the State. At his suggestion the matter was referred to the Executive Committee. Full power was given to this committee, of which the Mayor and the Secretaries of the meeting were made members, and they were likewise empowered to add to their number if it be found desirable or necessary.

The General Committee then adjourned, to meet again on next Wednesday.

The Mayor said he would announce the Executive Committee to-day.

HE SOLD A HOT STOVE

The Way in Which a Twelve-Year-Old Boy Secured Candy Money.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 31.—Constant Duruchetta of Linden is but twelve years old, but he is an ingenious little thief, and will be sent to the State Reform School in a few days to keep him out of harm's way. Constant simply steals everything he can get his hands on. Several days ago he sneaked into the Post Office at Linden and stole some small change from the cash drawer. His mother has to hide her money in the house so that he cannot get at it.

Yesterday Constant's appetite for candy got the better of him, but he was no ready money in sight, and he determined to get some. He contemplated the red-hot kitchen stove for a few moments, and a brilliant idea came to him. He seized a poker and dumped the fire out of the stove, putting the hot coals into a bucket. Then he called in a passing junkman and sold the stove to him for seventy-five cents.

When Constant's mother got home and learned the truth, she prepared to give the boy a whipping, but he fled to the woods and remained there until late in the afternoon, when he was captured and put in jail.

SHOT THE LAWYER WHO DEFEATED HIM

And Then Killed Himself on His Daughter's Grave.

COBOURG, Ontario, Oct. 31.—J. Y. Cruickshanks, a prominent lawyer of this town, was probably fatally shot in his office last night by John Phillips, an old resident, who walked into the office, and, without a word of warning, fired three shots in rapid succession, all of them taking effect. Phillips then fled, and, although search was made for him all through the night, no trace of him was found until this forenoon, when his dead body was discovered stretched across his daughter's grave, in St. Peter's Cemetery. A revolver was by his side, and a bullet hole in his head told the story of suicide. The motive for Phillips's crime was revenge, Mr. Cruickshanks having been attorney in a land case in which Phillips was interested, and which was decided against him.

Mr. Cruickshanks was still alive at noon to-day, but is in a very critical condition, the doctors having as yet been unable to find any of the bullets.

Asks for a New Dump.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Dock Board yesterday a request made by the Street Cleaning Department for the Dock Board to erect a new dump in place of the one abandoned at the foot of East Seventeenth Street was considered. The board was not certain of its right to make the expenditure, and wrote to the Corporation Counsel, asking advice.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which was notified some time ago that it was occupying "land under water," between Piers 2 and 3, North River, without paying rent, yesterday informed the Commissioners of its agreement to pay the rental of 25 cents a square foot for the space occupied.

FAILURE OF S. M. BIXBY & CO.

A Receiver Appointed for the Shoe-Blacking Concern—Liabilities of $99,082 and Assets of $91,743.

S. M. Bixby & Co., the well-known corporation which manufactures shoe blacking, harness oils, &c., at 194 and 196 Hester Street, went into the hands of a receiver yesterday, on the application of the Directors of the company, who stated that the concern was insolvent, and unable to meet obligations coming due.

Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court appointed Samuel W. Milbank receiver for the business, under a bond of $50,000.

Samuel M. Bixby, the President of the company, made an individual assignment yesterday to Richard W. G. Welling.

The company issued a circular to its creditors yesterday, announcing the appointment of a receiver, and saying:

Since the financial stringency of 1893 the business of the company has been reduced in volume, and consequently in profit. To overcome this the company has increased its advertising and has added to the number of its traveling salesmen, but without effect in the way hoped for. Competition has also so increased that the margin of profit on sales has been reduced. Losses in bad accounts have also been greater in the last three years than in the ten years preceding, so that now the company finds all its assets tied up in plant, merchandise, and in accounts receivable, against which it has immediate and pressing claims. The officers believe that the assets are sufficient to at least meet all claims of creditors, provided the plant is worked and the business carried on, while a forced realisation will mean a loss.

The need of immediate action in the appointment of a receiver has prevented us from formulating as yet any plan for the future, but it is hoped that as speedily as may be we shall be able to present to our creditors a plan for the continuation of our business which will be satisfactory to them.

The corporation succeeded in 1878 to the partnership prior to that time carried on by S. M. Bixby & Co., and this is the only time in its history that it has been forced to ask the indulgence of its creditors.

The business was started in 1862 by the firm of S. M. Bixby & Co. That firm failed in December, 1877, and compromised in bankruptcy at 20 cents on the dollar. The present company was incorporated in January, 1878, with a capital stock of $150,000, and continued the business. Of the capital stock of $150,000 S. M. Bixby owns $147,475, or 5,490 shares out of 6,000 shares. "Bixby's Best Blacking" has obtained a world-wide reputation, and it is stated that the good will, trade marks, patents, &c., cost in acquisition and development $250,000, and are now nominally valued at $100,000.

The liabilities of the company are $99,082, the nominal assets $235,881, and the actual assets $91,743.

The officers of the company are: President—Samuel M. Bixby; Secretary—Willard G. Bixby; Treasurer—Theodore W. Rich. These officers, and Clark B. Traphagen and Winthrop R. Tillotson, formed the Board of Directors.

POLICE TO HAVE PISTOL PRACTICE

THEY WILL BE DRILLED IN THE EIGHTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

Roundsman Petty's Wonderful Target—Wayfarers' Lives Will Be More Secure After the Lessons.

The police, under the direction of Roundsman Petty, are going to begin pistol practice next week in the Eighth Regiment Armory.

This departure was decided upon, it is said, after the failure of three policemen to kill a mad dog without injuring passers-by; two of the men held the dog and the third one, while aiming at it, shot a girl in the leg as she passed on the other side of the street. But whatever the cause for this determination may be, the members of the force are looking forward to the "shooting match" with conflicting emotions of joy and discontent. While many are very glad to avail themselves of an opportunity to become proficient with revolvers, others believe the practice will take up their leisure time, and they are not pleased with the idea.

Orders have been given for each policeman to provide himself with a thirty-eight-calibre double-action revolver. The department will furnish the cartridges. Roundsman Petty, with a few assistants, will make them. The bullet molds have already been delivered at the armory, and the only thing wanting in the preliminary preparations is to get some bullets made, shells filled, and to construct a target big enough to protect the end of the rifle range.

"Hit a barn door? Well, I guess they couldn't. At least most of them couldn't, unless, maybe, all the knot holes were plugged up," remarked Roundsman Petty, as he waxed warm over the prospective shooting practice.

"Why, don't you know that half the men on the force never used their pistols? They don't know how far they will shoot even. Chances are that you could tackle ten policemen before you would find one with his 'gun' loaded. But there is lots of good stuff in the force for all that, and I'll wager that in a couple of weeks I can turn out a company of twenty

A COLD DAY FOR RACING

Ben Brush Won the Champagne Stakes at Seven Furlongs.

THREE BELMONT HORSES WIN RACES

"Jack" Joyner Gives Expression to His Happiness — Mr. Belmont Tried to Buy Harry Reed Out of a Selling Race.

There was a surprisingly large attendance at the Westchester track yesterday, considering the atrocious weather that prevailed. It was colder than the glad hand of T. C. Platt when he meets Warner Miller, and poured down the sort of stuff that a Prohibitionist would like to force the German-American Reform Unionists to drink for the remainder of their lives. Under such circumstances racing was terribly depressing. People were just about as jolly as when at a funeral.

There were a couple of breaks in the monotony. One was when Andrew Jackson Joyner woke the echoes of Westchester County and shattered the windows of the Catholic Protectory by yelling the horse Refugee on to victory. Refugee's victory was the third successive race for Belmont horses trained by Joyner, Brandywine and Patrol having won their two races. Joyner was the happiest man in Westchester, and could no more help yelling than a politician can help talking in these eventful days.

The other incident that aroused racegoers from their chilly lethargy happened after Harry Reed had won the fifth race. He was a stake horse masquerading among selling platers, and having been entered to be sold for $700, which was about one-tenth his actual value, he won easily. The usual selling farce that follows such a race was expected. But in this case there were mysterious bids for Harry Reed, until $2,500 was reached. An extra bid of $5 saved him to M. F. Dwyer.

After the bidding it turned out that the bids were for on behalf of August Belmont. The Dwyer brothers protested against the manner in which the bidding was done. It being rumored that it was done to give Mr. Dwyer a needed lesson, and compel him to run his horses in their class, or enter them at a fair price. Mr. Belmont said he did because he wished the horse at a fair price. Mr. Dwyer offered to sell him for $5,000. Mr. Belmont offered $1,000. There negotiations hung fire. Alleged ill feeling which was reported to exist was wiped out in the clubhouse cafe. Mr. Belmont had not bought the horse when the crowd left the track.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE—Purse $300, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap for three-year-olds. The Withers mile. Time 1:42

1—Brandywine, G. H. P. Belmont's ch. c. by St. Blaise-Susquehanna. 116 pounds. (Griffin) 2 Monaco, Pickering's (Pickering) 3 Gotham, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s ch. c. 118 (Hewitt) 4 Sir Dixon, fr. 98 5 Phoebus, 87

Betting

To Win	Place 1-2 Win	Place.
4	2	1
10	5	2
2	3	3

1 Brandywine 2 Monaco 3 Sir Dixon. Jr. 4 Phoebus 5 Gotham

Won by a neck; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE—Purse $800, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap for two-year-olds. Eclipse course, six furlongs. Time 1:13¾

1 Patrol, Blenton Stable's br. g., by King Cadmus—Patience. 110 pounds. (Griffin) 2 Intermission, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c. 100 (Hirsch) 3 Cassette, A. Classin's br. f. 101 (Doggett) 4 Flirtin, 105 5 Medica, 95

Betting

To Win	Place 1-2 Win	Place.
8	2	1
1	1	2
3	1	3

1 Patrol 2 Intermission 3 Cassette

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE—Purse $800, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap for all ages. The Withers mile. Time 1:42

1 Ben Brush, H. P. Dwyer's b. c. 3 years, by Bramble—Rosebud. 110 pounds. (Hewitt) 2 Belldemete, Prentice Stable's b. m. 4 (Perkins) 3 Rubicon, J. E. Seymour's ch. h. 4 (Griffin)

To Win	Place 1-2 Win	Place.
6	3	1
2	1	2
3	1	3

1 Buckwheat 2 Ben Brush 3 Lamplighter

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE—Champagne Stakes for two-year-olds; $50 each with $1,000 added of which $200 to second and $100 to third; last seven furlongs of the Withers mile. Time 1:29¾

1 Ben Brush, H. P. Dwyer's b. c. by Bramble—Rosebud. 116 pounds. (Hewitt) 2 Prince Lief, Belmont Stable's b. c. by Prince Blonde—Sweet Lavender. 116 pounds. (Griffin) 3 Merry Prince, Brunton Stable's ch. c. by Prince Blonde—Merry Duke. 116 pounds. (Perkins) 4 Palmission, fr. 116 pounds. (Hirsch) 5 Buckwheat, fr. 116 pounds. (Doggett) 6 Lamplighter, fr. 116 pounds. (Garrison)

To Win	Place 1-2 Win	Place.
2	1	1
3	1	2
4	1	3

1 Ben Brush 2 Prince Lief 3 Merry Prince

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $800, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap for three-year-olds. The Withers mile. Time 1:42

1 Refugee, Belmont Stable's br. c. by Himyar—Lizzie Dixon. 107 pounds. (Griffin) 2 Monaco, Pickering's (Pickering) 3 Gotham, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s ch. c. 118 (Hewitt) 4 Sir Dixon, fr. 98 5 Phoebus, 87

Betting

To Win	Place 1-2 Win	Place.
4	2	1
10	5	2
2	3	3

1 Refugee 2 Monaco 3 Sir Dixon

Won by a neck; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $800, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; handicap for two-year-olds. Eclipse course, six furlongs. Time 1:13¾

1 Patrol, Blenton Stable's br. g., by King Cadmus—Patience. 110 pounds. (Griffin) 2 Intermission, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c. 100 (Hirsch) 3 Cassette, A. Classin's br. f. 101 (Doggett) 4 Flirtin, 105 5 Medica, 95

Betting

To Win	Place 1-2 Win	Place.
8	2	1
1	1	2
3	1	3

1 Patrol 2 Intermission 3 Cassette

Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

BOOKMAKER HELD FOR TRIAL.

He Had Received Names for a Bet at Westchester.

Joseph Morris of 170 East Eighty-eighth Street, a bookmaker, arrested on the Westchester race track on Tuesday, charged with having violated the gambling law, was arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in the Morrisania Court yesterday.

Detective William A. Wood, the complainant, testified that he saw a man approach the defendant and say: "Ten to five on Helmar to win." Then, he said, Morris made an entry in his book and a few moments afterward took a small roll of bills from the man.

I could not tell the denomination of the bills," testified the detective, "but saw Morris take them and put them in his pocket. When I arrested the defendant I saw him slip the money into the pocket of a young man near him, and I got the money."

Morris denied having taken the money, and explained that entry in his book. "Ten to five, Helmar, T. L.," as meaning "ten dollars to five that Helmar would win, and "T. L." are the man's initials.

Magistrate Kudlich, in rendering his decision, said: "The very fine racing law makes the receiving or recording of a bet a civil offense only, unless money or some token is passed to be held by one of the two parties concerned, as proof of the existence of the wager. The evidence shows that the defendant did receive money. He therefore is no longer protected by the law just referred to, and his act comes under Section 815 of the Penal Code of the Laws of 1895, which makes it a felony. I hold the prisoner in $500 bail for trial."

CHANGES ON CORNELL'S TEAM.

The Ithacans Practicing for Their Game with Princeton.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The men who played in the Harvard game did not line up Monday, but on Tuesday Coach Newell had the whole squad out working hard for the Princeton game on Nov. 9. No games intervene now before Cornell lines up against the Tigers in New-York. A good line on the men from Princeton will be taken in Saturday's game with Harvard, and next week will be devoted to hard work practicing the compromise rules that will govern the contest with Princeton.

Although the student body is considerably disheartened by the weak showing made against Harvard in the last half of the game, it is still hoping for the best against Princeton. The three weakest places at present are the two guards and full back. Fennell, who played such a cracking game against Lafayette, is still in the hospital with a wrenched knee, and will probably be unable to play again this season. Another freshman named Backus is playing at full back this week in conjunction with Young, the little freshman who played against Harvard. Backus is considerably heavier than Young, and if he develops as he promises to, he will be taken to the training table and will add a much-needed weight behind the line.

The dearth of good backs this year has compelled Newell to place Beacham, the star end rusher, at left half. Beacham is one of the grittiest men that ever played for Cornell, and will doubtless put up as good a game at half back as he has at end. All that he lacks is weight, but, as he is as heavy as the other backs, he is probably a fixture behind the line for the remainder of the season. His old place at left end is now well filled by Lyle, '98, who played against Harvard in that position.

Taussig and Lyle make a pair of end rushers that are invincible. In this respect Cornell is stronger than Princeton or Harvard. The tackles and guards are what give "Mo" Newell the headache. Rogers and Freeborn are all that could be desired for tackles, but it has been necessary to move them up for guards, while Sweetland and Hall have tried to fill the tackles. As it is now, the four men are a unit of efficiency. Freeborn is too light for a guard and Rogers is lighter still, weighing less than 170. These weaknesses in Cornell's line were plainly brought out in the game with Harvard, and the management is casting about desperately for a couple of new guards. Hannon, a freshman weighing 195, is taking a good share of Newell's time this week, but it is doubtful if anything can be done with him.

Schoch, the new centre, is a fixture, now that Fennell is laid off. He is playing steadily, like a veteran, and has the necessary weight and grit for one of the best centres on the gridiron this year. His lack of support from the guards thus far has made his playing more ragged than it would be with heavy men on each side. Capt. Wyckoff is considerably discouraged at the outlook, but braces the team up and gives as much encouragement as possible.

Tandem plays were practiced yesterday for the first time this year. They were directed at the guards and tackles on the scrub team, and proved very effective, the Varsity scoring twice. There are twenty-four men at the training table at present—Wyckoff, Schoch, Freeborn, Canfield, Rogers, McLaughlin, Hall, Sweetland, White, Lyle, Taussig, Fitch, McKeever, Tracy, Beacham, Cool, Saussy, Starbuck, Ogden, Jackson, Ammon, Young, Sanford, and Miles.

CADETS' CRIPPLED PLAYERS.

Trying to Patch Up a Team to Meet Yale on Saturday.

WEST POINT, Oct. 31.—Football practice since Saturday's game with Dartmouth has been devoted principally to making the substitutes familiar with the signals and putting them in shape for the Yale game. The Dartmouth contest was the hardest experienced by West Point this season. While the excitement lasted, the cadets seemed in perfect condition, but the reaction soon set in, and the team showed up in a badly battered condition.

Berry, right guard, had his nose broken, and his knee, which was in bad condition before the game, suffered still greater injury. His general health was not good, and he is now in the hospital with no possible chance of taking part in Saturday's game. Stacy, who had a rib damaged in the Tufts game, is slowly recovering, and will, no doubt, take his place as half back against Yale. Hoffman, the cadet quarter, has a lame ankle, and is far from being in good football trim. He will be in the line-up Saturday, however. Williams, the left guard, had his back injured in the Dartmouth game, and is not likely to play again this season. He is in the hospital just barely able to get around. Connor had his scalp cut open last Saturday, and it is doubtful if he will be allowed to go on the field. Nolan yesterday joined the Dartmouth game, but he is one of those men who cannot be entirely disabled, and he will be on hand to fight against Yale.

McCormack is doing good work as centre. He gives promise of holding his own against all kinds of opposition, and Humphrey are in the pink of condition. Reisinger is in poor shape, but it is thought he will be all right to take his place as end next Saturday. Savage is a good substitute, however, and the place is sure to be filled.

Coach Graves is plainly worried over the situation, as he pinned his faith to the men who have been injured. He is working hard on the material at hand, and hopes to have his men in trim to line up against Yale.

LIGHT WORK FOR PRINCETON.

The Tigers Not Taking Chances of Injury Before the Harvard Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 31.—The Princeton football players are being treated with the utmost care to avoid accident or overtraining before the game with Harvard Saturday. Fear of accident to the men induced Capt. Cog to indulge in nothing but the lightest kind of practice to-day. But the dress rehearsals usually taken before the game were gone through with on the Varsity grounds. The strictest secrecy is maintained, and an impenetrable atmosphere of mystery shrouds the Varsity field and clubhouse.

In spite of the great care taken, the plucky little quarter back Suter, had the misfortune to twist his ankle, and was carried off the field. It is feared he will be laid up for a few days. Ingersoll is also a serious case, and the physician says that by to-morrow a real fixer will be able to say just how long the latter will be out of the game. Both Suter and Ingersoll will be out of the game with Harvard, but it is hoped that they will be able to be in shape for the Yale game. Dr. Dudley has also been called in to attend Cook, who has a bad attack of tonsilitis. Cook is a valuable man, and his absence will be severely felt.

Ayres and Cook will probably be the men selected to fill the vacancies caused by the absence of Suter and Ingersoll. Ayres is a good all-round man, and has been playing a fine game at left end. Cook is a good man at centre, and has been playing a fine game at left end. Cook is a good man at centre, and has been playing a fine game at left end. Cook is a good man at centre, and has been playing a fine game at left end.

TYSON WINS AGAIN.

Beats the Morristown Team at Golf by 21 Points.

Rain and fog and an enthusiast or pair would have thought of playing yesterday, but notwithstanding the rain and the chilly damp breeze that swept over the Tuxedo golf links the Morristown and Tuxedo golf club teams went on with their match. It was the second match between Morristown and Tuxedo, the first having been played on the Morristown links, when Tuxedo won by 4 points. The home team yesterday had better luck, and on its own links won handily by the largest score of 21 holes. The highest which the Tuxedo team has rolled up against any club.

Four men constituted a team, as G. C. Bushnell, one of the Tuxedo crack, and H. C. Phipps, one of the members of the Morristown Club, did not appear and had to fill his game, and besides it was the first time he had ever played over the Tuxedo course, so he was not familiar with its various hazards and putting-greens. As a consequence he was beaten by Tuxedo's substitute, who played a fine, steady game, making some rapid strokes. Bushnell, however, made the best score of the day, 91, and Phipps, who played a steady game, was not far behind with 93. Both Bushnell and Phipps made a total of 24 for the course, so as neither could claim a victory, it stands one for each club.

The day was dreary and a bitter, biting wind blew from the north. Breakfast at the club house proved an excellent game, defeating the Morristown team by 4 points, and Tuxedo by 2 points. Those who could not play golf on account of the weather had a jolly time at breakfast, and after the game was over. The match was finished shortly after 1 o'clock, and the players were then entertained at luncheon. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 4th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 5th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 6th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 7th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 8th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 9th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 10th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 11th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 12th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 13th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 14th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 15th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 16th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 17th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 18th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 19th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 20th, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 21st, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, 22nd, Mr. and 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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Higher Markets and Moderate Speculation.

WAR TALK AND FREE LOCAL COVERING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Active—Coffee Dull.

There was very little interest taken in the grain markets early in the day, and prices eased off, but the strong war talk late in the afternoon caused a rampant feeling, and the close was at an advance of ⅝@⅞c in wheat and ⅛@½c in corn, with an increased speculative demand. Provisions were quiet, but tended higher. Cotton was active and unsettled, closing at a slight decline, but very firm. Coffee was easier on heavy receipts at Brazil.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	70¼@	--
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24 @	--
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37 @	--
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @	3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	9 @	--
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	@	6.00
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4⅞
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15⅝@	15⅞
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	11
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	--
Copper, lake	11.65 @	11.75
Lead	3.27½ @	3.30

WHEAT—Contracts were ¼@⅜c lower early in the day, with free selling for foreign account, and reports of rains south of the Ohio; prices rallied 1@1⅛c on war talk and free covering by local shorts, with a fairly active trade....Spot was dull and firm....Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern New-York inspection) at 1@1¼c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 2⅞@3c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at 1@1¼c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba 2⅝c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 47,679 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 82,701 bushels; receipts, 67,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 125,910 bushels; in the interior, 1,269,325 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active and firmer on reports of a lighter movement and local shorts covering, with the close firm at ⅛@¼c advance....Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2, 38½c, delivered; 15,000 bushels No. 2 white, 37c, elevator; 8,000 bushels No. 3, to arrive, 38c, delivered, and 15,000 bushels, do, 37c, elevator....Receipts, 253,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 381,696 bushels; in the interior, 237,992 bushels....Clearances hence, 28,447 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 156,855 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and ⅜@½c higher, on local covering late in the day....Spot was firmer and more active. Sales, 137,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25c; No. 3 white at 23⅜@24½c for 4,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 24c for 35,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¼c for 14,000 bushels; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed at 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 25c; track mixed, 24@25c; track white, 25@29c. For the week, 80,000 bushels....Receipts, 121,200 bushels; exports, 10,540 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	4,315,000	66¼@67⅜	67⅛
March	140,000	@..	70¼
May	1,185,000	69¼@70⅜	70¼
June	60,000	69 3-16@70	70
Total	5,560,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	50,000	36⅞@37	
November	140,000	36¾@37	36⅞
December	140,000	35⅛@35⅝	35⅜
May	260,000	35½@36	36
Total	590,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	50,000	23½@23⅞	23⅞
December	150,000	23⅞@24⅛	24⅛
May	100,000	25⅝@25⅞	25⅞
No. 2 white—			
October	15,000	24⅞@..	
November	50,000	24⅞@25	25
December	....	@..	25
Total	365,000		

FLOUR—There was a firmer feeling with wheat, but the day's business was moderate, as jobbers, reported full supplies on hand. Sales, 18,400 bbls, including of City Mills, 5,010 bbls patent, 4,200 bbls clear, 500 bbls extra, and 1,500 bbls fine, at quotations, 1,400 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$4.20; 1,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.65@$3.75, 3,000 bbls straights, at $3.50, 600 bbls No. 1 at $3.05@$3.15, 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.15, 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.85, and 600 bbls fine at $2.35....Arrivals, 12,753 bbls and 14,010 sacks; exports, 8,220 bbls and 11,714 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 51,972 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@..
Supers	2.50@$2.65
No. 2	2.75@ 2.35
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.00@ 3.40
Straights	3.45@ 3.50
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.60
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@..	$2.00@2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	@ 2.50
No. 1	2.50@ 2.65	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.60@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	2.75@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—In light demand at steady prices; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@2.90; fancy, $3.05.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.55@$1.60 per 100 lbs....Buckwheat quoted at 42½c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Moderately active at firm prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.50; cut, $3.30@$3.90; ground, $3@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 42@44c; Western, 48c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and very quiet. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white, do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75@77c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—More active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 87½@90c; rye feed, 80c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; jobbing lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was no inquiry for full lots, with no prospect of at least near-by export interest. The jobbing movements were slack; clover, fair grades, quoted at $9@$9.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb; timothy, fair grades, quoted at $3.75@$4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The probability of the mills being forced to pay higher prices for seed for immediate delivery in order to start the production of oil in freer form tends to firm holding of spot and nearby supplies. The strength, however, is chiefly in the South, and does not receive support from the character of cleanings. Some remarkable dullness prevails in the export markets over our new crop of oil, while all lard refiners in this country decline to buy at near the asking prices. The consumers, as a rule, are working along on their accumulations of old oil rather than meeting the prices for the new crop, while entertaining the belief that as the season advances the position of the oil will be changed more in their favor, and that the planters will more readily market their seed supplies. Prime new yellow is held at 28c, while prime old yellow has 27½c bids; sales of 250 bbls good off-grade yellow at 27@27¼c. There were offers to sell crude, in bulk, at 19c from Texas, and at 19c for two tanks from Alabama, while bidding was hardly better than 19c. Crude, in barrels, here, if choice, could hardly be reached under 24c, but an off-grade was sold at 28c for about 150 bbls. LINSEED was in moderate demand; American at 40c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was quiet, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was strong and wanted; 52c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was strong, with 6c asked for Cochin; Ceylon at 5¼c; sales of 50 tons Cochin at slightly better than 5¾c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—Oil opened and lowest, 125¾; highest and close, 130½. Standard's price unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone was a little better again, with an advance of 5c for pork, 2½ points for lard, 5 points for bacon, closing within 2½ points of the test prices, through a somewhat stronger line of prices for hogs. The demands for the products were not improved, with especially light interest on speculation.

LARD—There was a firmer tone to the market, with a slight improvement on new crop options at the West, where October and November closed at 5.52½c nominal; December at 5.55@5.57½c, closing at 5.57½c nominal; January at 5.65@5.70c, closing at 5.67½c; May at 5.85c bid to 5.90c, closing at 5.87½c. Here cash was held at 6c, and 250 tcs sold at that price. City steam was in moderate demand; sales of 100 tcs at 5.55@5.60c. Options—October closed at 5.90c nominal. Refined was taken up in a moderate way; Continent quoted at 6.40c and South American at 6.75c. Compound at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was unimportant export demand, while prices were held steadily. The West was up 7½c, and reacted 2½c, closing steady and quiet. October closed at $8.10, November at $8.10 nominal, December at $8.10 bid to $8.17½ asked, closing at $8.15 nominal; January at $9.06@$9.17½, closing at $9.15; May at $9.37½, closing at $9.45 bid. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Advanced on the short ribs at the West 5 points, and lost 2½ points without material increase of trading, where October closed at 4.45c; November was at 4.37½@4.45c, closing at 4.42½c; January at 4.57½@4.62½c, closing at 4.60c; May at 4.77½@4.82½c bid, closing at 4.80c bid.

CUTMEATS—There was little demand here for city meats, offerings of which were at slightly unsettled prices. Sales include 300 pickled shoulders at 6¼c, and 3,000 lb pickled bellies, 10-lb average, at 7½c; city-pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¼c; 10-lb average, 6½c; pickled hams at 8½@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, 7⅞c for 14 lb, 7½c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb.

BEEF—The movements to exporters were of a limited order, and in a jobbing way only moderate trades were accomplished. Prices were not changed. Quotations: Packet, $9@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were offered at easy prices, while warts of smokers were small. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were here at steady prices. Receipts at the West, 68,999 head; same time last year, 62,961 head. Chicago—Receipts, 37,000 head; fairly active; early advance lost; $3.25@$3.70; left over, 7,000 head. St. Louis—Higher, $3.10@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; strong; 5c higher; $3.25@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; $3.30@$3.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $3.50@$3.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 5,260 head; $3.25@$3.60. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,011 head; were strong; higher, closing easy, with advance lost; $3@$3.75. Pittsburg—Fairly active; $3.75@$3.90. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.70@$3.80. Quotations here were 4¼c for heavy, 5c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, and 5¼@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was little city on offer, and equally light demand. Some of the melters had sold ahead. Home trade consumers were fairly well supplied. A steady tone prevailed for city in hhds at 4⅛c. Sales of 125,000 lb country made at 4¼@4⅜c.

STEARINE—For oleo stearine the city pressers yielded to 5¾c on the reports from the West of free offerings there at the decline that had been quoted, while it was found impossible to sell above that price of the city production to the local trade. Sales of 125,000 lb city at 5¾c. For lard stearine there was a slow and nominal market at 6½c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and slightly easier on continued heavy receipts at Brazilian ports and free local offerings. The close was quiet at partly 10 points decline. Havre was unchanged and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig down. Spot Rio was neglected, but steady at 15⅝@15¾c for No. 7. Opening Call—11 A. M.—April, 250 bags at 14.30c; May, 250 bags at 14.05c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 1,000 bags at 14.95c; January, 1,750 bags at 14.80c; March, 250 bags at 14.50c; April, 250 bags at 14.30c; May, 1,000 bags at 14.05c; total, 4,250 bags. Exchanges—25 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for January. Total for day, 5,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.75@14.80	12.10@12.15
February	14.60@14.70	11.80@11.90
March	14.45@14.55	11.60@11.65
April	14.25@14.30	11.50@11.55
May	14.00@14.10	11.35@11.40
June	13.70@13.80	@..
July	13.45@13.55	@..
August	13.20@13.30	@..
September	13.00@13.15	@..
November	15.00@15.10	13.35@13.40
December	14.90@15.00	12.65@12.70

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	263,693
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,133
Total stock in New-York to-day	255,560
Total stock in Baltimore	23,068
Deliveries yesterday	91—22,977
Total stock in New-Orleans	44,272
Deliveries yesterday	1,229—43,043
	66,020
Total stock in United States	321,580
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 30	125,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 30	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 30	68,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 19	13,000
	210,000
Total	531,580
Same time 1894	467,675

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15⅝@15¾

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7	No. 5...1.35 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 7...1.00 below No. 7
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7	No. 9...1.00 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1...Nom. above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...Nom. above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 3...2.75 above No. 7	No. 9...1.75 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7	No. 10 2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice	Rates.		
Java, fancies	28 @31½	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Pajo	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo	17 @18	Ocana	17¾@18¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Bocono	17½@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¾@18	Cordova, f'n	18 @18¼
Do, f'r to g'd	18¼@18¾	Do, white	18¼@19½
Do, p'e to c'e	19 @19½	Oaxaca	19 @21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Cuban	19 @22
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Mocha	24½@25
Do, washed	19 @20		

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and lost 12@13 points early in the day on the war rumors and talk of expected financial and political trouble abroad, but rallied on the light port receipts and expected frosts, with the close firm at 1@4 points decline....Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 509 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	9¼
Middling uplands	9

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades lower than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c. on
Middling fair	¾c. on
Strict good middling	⅜c. on
Good middling	5-16c. on
Strict low middling	3-16c. off
Low middling	7-16c. off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c. off
Good ordinary	1¼c. off
Good middling tinged	even
Strict middling stained	7-32c. off
Middling stained	7-16c. off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c. off
Low middling stained	1¼c. off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	—Extremes— Sales.
November	8.67@8.77			
December	8.81@8.82	8.79	8.67	12,600
January	8.87@..	8.88	8.73	156,700
February	8.91@8.92	8.91	8.77	6,400
March	8.96@..	8.96	8.81	150,300
April	9.00@9.01	8.95	8.87	1,200
May	9.06@9.08	9.07	8.91	14,300
June	9.09@9.11	9.09	8.98	1,500
July	9.13@9.15			
August	@..	9.12	9.12	100
Total				336,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	9546	17461	6864	6609	4244	....
New-Orleans	21246	19319	16556	15008	10583	....
Mobile	2197	2024	2099	2118	485	....
Savannah	6294	7880	8041	5858	3081	....
Charleston	1796	1709	850	1059	1995	....
Wilmington	799	883	1562	1292	1080	....
Norfolk	3087	4020	1792	2467	2859	....
New-York	....	3108	510	....	400	....
Boston	1265	1067	820	1137	598	....
Philadelphia	183	321	472	639	320	....
West Point	915	2554	2334	978	950	....
Total	47327	60397	42030	37749	26045	....
This day last week	44111	64073	56866	50522	38650	36486
This day last year	53899	91922	73726	81691	50391	59442

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades of new open kettle sold at 40c, to arrive, while the general market was slow and prices steady.

N. Orleans, centrifugal—		N. Orleans open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, Job'g	24@29
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Prices very steady, and demand only moderate.

Domestic—			
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Japan	3⅝@4
Good	4¼@4¾	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Prime	4⅝@4⅞	Java	3¼@3⅜
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice pol, 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fair	3¾@4	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Head	5⅝@6		

SUGAR—The raw market was steadier, but demand continued light. Refined unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3¼
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@3⅛
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@3⅞

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and whosale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	6¼
Cutloaf	5¾
Crushed	5¼
Powdered	4⅞
Coarse powdered	4⅞
Granulated	4⅝
Fine granulated	4⅝
Coarse granulated	4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4⅞
Cubes	4⅞
XXXX powdered	5¼
Mold A	4⅞
Diamond A	4⅝
Confectioners' A	4½
(1) Columbia A	4⅜
(2) Windsor A	4⅜
(3) Ridgewood A	4⅜
(4) Phoenix A	4 3-16
(5) Empire A	4 3-16
No. 6	4¼
No. 7	4 1-16
No. 8	4
No. 9	3 15-16
No. 10	3⅞
No. 11	3 13-16
No. 12	3¾
No. 13	3 11-16
No. 14	3⅝

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Buyers are not doing much at the moment, and with fairly liberal arrivals there is some pressure to sell, and further weakness to values. A few of the choice marrow still reach $1.65, but some nice lots have sold 2½@5c less. Medium have fallen to $1.50, and pea to $1.45, at which it is easier to buy than to sell. Very few white kidney or turtle soup here as yet. Red kidney are offering at $1.40 for best new, with some old stock seeking custom for considerably less. Jobbing sales of California lima at $2.25. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.60@$1.65; do, medium, $1.50; do, pea, $1.45; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.40; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.60@$1.65; do, lima, California, $2.25; do, foreign, medium, new, $1.35@$1.40; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls, 87½c; do, bags, 80@82½c; do, Scotch, 80@82½c.

BUTTER—A moderate trade generally, but a steady tone over all desirable stock.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, firsts	20 @21
Creamery, Western, extras	23 @24
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	17 @18
Creamery, Western, June, seconds	14 @..
Creamery, Western, June, extras	21 @..
Creamery, Western, June, seconds to firsts	15 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	21 @21½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	18 @20
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @14
State dairy, firkins, fancy	19 @20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16 @18
Western imitation creamery, firsts	15 @17
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12 @14
Western dairy, firsts	13 @15
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @12
Western factory, firkins, June, extras	13½@14
Western factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	12 @13
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	14 @..
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	12 @13½
Western factory, firkins, fresh	10½@12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	12 @18
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	11 @11½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	9 @10

CHEESE—Firm prices rule, though buyers are not inclined to trade much beyond small lots. Exporters show some interest over icehouse lots.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	10¼@..
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	10¼@..
State, full cream, large, choice	@10
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8⅞@ 9¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	7¼@ 8½
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	11 @..
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	11 @..
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9½@10¾
State, full cream, small, common to fair	7¾@ 9¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, choice	6 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾@ 5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4½
State, full skims	2½@ 3

EGGS—A free offering, with moderate inquiries. Fancy fresh scarce and about steady.

State, country marks, per dozen	20 @ 22
Pennsylvania, country marks	20 @ 22
Western, fresh gathered, fancy	19½@ 20
Western, fresh gathered, fair to good	18 @ 19
Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy	16 @ 17
Refrigerator, defective, per case	$3.00@$4.25
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 4.00
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.45
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.75
Western, culls, ungraded	2.00 @ 3.50
Limed, Western, good to prime	16 @ 16½

FRUITS—FRESH—Export movement in apples is still free, and offerings on this market are mostly of the kinds and qualities not suited to foreign markets; fancy grades are firm, but lower qualities drag at easy prices. Fancy table pears steady; poor grades dull. Quinces still scarce and firm. Grapes steady. Cranberries firm under strong advices from primary points of supply and some increase in demands from the West. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, per bbl, $2@$3; do, Snow, $2.50@$3.50; do, Virginia Winesap, $2.50@$3; other Virginia red, $1.75@$2.50; Ben Davis, $1.75@$2.25; Baldwin, $1.25@$1.75; Hubbardson and Spy, $1.50@$2; Greening, $1.25@$2; inferior, 75c@$1.25; pears, Seckel, per bbl, $3@$5; Beurre Bosc, $3@$4.50; Beurre d'Anjou, $2@$2.50; Lawrence, $1.50@$2.50; Keiffer, $1.50@$2.50; quinces, $4@$6; do, Boston, bxs, $2; grapes, State, Concord, and Catawba, per small basket, 10@11c; do, large baskets, 18@19c; do, Niagara and Delaware, small basket, 12@20c; do, upriver Concord, per case, 60c@$1; wine grapes, in trays, per lb, 1½@2c; peaches, Maryland, per crate, 50c@$1; cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy large, per bbl, $7@$8.50; do, usual kinds, $6.25@$7.50; do, per crate, $2@$2.50; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.75@$2.20. DRIED—The movement in evaporated apples has been free enough to take the stock up closely, and there is quite a firm feeling on prime to fancy grades. Sundried sliced apples remain quiet, but there has been fairly active trading in coarse cut, largely for export, and prices are ¼@¾c higher. Sales of choice Western qualities have been made at 4c. Chops scarce and wanted; have reached 2c in a few instances. Cores and skins steady. Southern peaches remain slow. Raspberries have advanced to 13c, and best grades of other small fruits rather favor the seller. California fruits without change of a decided character. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¼c; do, choice, 5¾@6c; do, prime, 5¼@5½c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@4c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2½@3½c; do, Southwestern, 3@3¼c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3¼@4¼c; chops, 1¾@2c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6½c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; do, sun-dried, 16@16½c; cherries, 8@9½c; huckleberries, 5¼@6c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9¼@12½c; peaches, California, peeled, 13@15c; do, unpeeled, 7@9c; prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Market generally quiet, but on choice qualities of all kinds prices are fairly steady; defective stock of all kinds very dull. Venison very scarce and value almost nominal; fine fresh would bring extreme prices. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1. Partridges, near-by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 50@65c. Grouse, 75c@$1. Quail, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.40. English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2.25; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75; small snipe, 50@50c. Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2; do, red-head, $1@$1.50; do, mallard, 70@85c; teal, 30@50c; common, 20@30c. Rabbits, 25@40c. Venison, per lb, 20@25c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fair trading and rather a firm feeling. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9@9½c; chickens, 7½@8½c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@9c. Ducks, 50@90c. Geese, $1@$1.25. Pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—Offerings still heavy, but largely of kinds and qualities least wanted. Chickens are not plenty and show further gain; fancy large turkeys and fowls would bring a slight premium, but most of the supply consists of ordinary grades, which are pressed for sale with no adequate outlet. Philadelphia chickens dull and irregular. Spring ducks quiet. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 9@10c; do, young, 6@9c. Fowls, 7@8c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 10@15c; do, Western, dry-picked, 8@10c; do, scalded, 8@10c. Spring ducks, Eastern, per lb, 13@15c; do, Long Island, 13@16c; do, Western, 8@13c. Eastern geese, 14@16c; do, Western, 7@10c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.75.

VEGETABLES—Continued large supplies of potatoes, and a free offering, with a moderate sale. Sweets quiet and steady. Onions quiet and easy.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00@$2.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	2.00@ 3.50
Cabbages, State, per 100	1.50@ 2.50
Celery, Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	40@ 50
Celery, Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	15@ 25
Celery, Western, poor, dozen stalks	10@ 12
Celery, State, per dozen stalks	10@ 40
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	1.00@ 1.50
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	3.50@ 4.50
Eggplants, Florida, per ½-bbl box	1.50@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.62
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	60@ 75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	..@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Okra, Florida, per carrier crate	2.50@ 3.00
Peas, green, Norfolk, per ½-bbl basket	1.50@ 3.00
String beans, Virginia, green, per ½-bbl basket	1.00@ 2.00
String beans, Virginia, wax, per ½-bbl basket	1.00@ 2.00
String beans, Ch'n, green, per bushel basket	1.50@ 1.75
String beans, Ch'n, wax, per bushel basket	1.50@ 2.00
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	30@ 50
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	30@ 40
Turnips, Canada, Rüssia, per bbl	70@ 75
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50@ 65

POTATOES.

Long Island, in bulk, per bbl	90@$1.00
Maine, Hebron, per bbl	$1.00@ 1.12
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	80@ 90
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	80@ 90
State, Burbank, &c., per sack	80@ 85
Jersey, bulk, per 180 lb	75@ 90
Jersey, per sack	75@ 85
Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy	2.50@ 3.00
Yellow sweets, other Southern Jersey, cloth heads	1.75@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Jersey, inferior	1.62@ 1.75
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full-size bbl	1.75@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbl and inferior	1.50@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet and unchanged. Arrivals have been larger, but the range of sales is about as last quoted, although the average is perhaps a shade lower. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; clover-mixed, 70@75c. Clover, 60@65c. Rye straw, long, 50@65c; do, short and oat straw, 35@45c.

HOPS—Brewers continued to purchase rather freely of high grades, with prices steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1895, choice	9 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime	7 @

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Disappointment over the Failure of the Market to Rally.

FOREIGNERS STILL PRESSING SALES

Covering of Short Contracts Supports Prices—Weakness of Louisville and Nashville on Foreign Liquidation—European Political Talk.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The course of to-day's market was disappointing. In view of yesterday's decline traders looked for a sharp rally, but while stocks were fairly steady there was no evidence of buying at the new level of prices beyond what was done by a few professionals who had short contracts to cover. The volume of business was not so large as yesterday. Sentiment favored delay, pending possible developments on the European political situation. In the final half hour prices were distinctly weak:

The industrials showed the most pronounced improvement, due to the oversold condition of the group. General Electric recovered 1¾ points of its loss yesterday, but the gains in other issues were measured by small fractions. Sugar was strong until the late trading, although it moved within narrow limits. It closed ¾ under the highest, with a net gain of ⅛. Tobacco lost ¼. Chicago Gas was unusually quiet, but closed ¼ up. Tennessee Coal and Iron recovered ⅝, and Leather preferred ½. Distillers, which has shown marked strength all through the general weakness, closed ⅝ higher.

In the railway list the Grangers were fairly firm, but closed practically unchanged from yesterday. Burlington was only half as active as yesterday, and it closed unchanged. St. Paul, Rock Island, and Atchison each lost ⅛, and Northwestern was unchanged. Louisville and Nashville was the weak spot in the general list. This stock is closely held abroad, and local traders hesitate to sell it short. It was somewhat heavy yesterday, but to-day it was decidedly weak, and on foreign selling declined from 58¼ to 56⅝, a net loss of 1½ points. Kansas and Texas preferred and Missouri Pacific, which were prominent in yesterday's decline, recovered slightly to-day, and closed, the former ⅝ and the latter ¼ up. Reading was quieter and somewhat firmer. Other specialties were dull and irregular. The close was not strong.

There was little news of an influential character. Foreign dispatches indicated continued uneasiness on the Bourses of Europe as a result of the political situation in the East. British consols were weak. Liquidation for London account was again pronounced. The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Cotton was easier, the decline amounting to about half a dozen points. The Philadelphia market was less active and somewhat stronger. Stocks there have gone into strong hands, and a further decline is not looked for.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in very small demand. Rates were 2½ per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 days, 3@3½ per cent. for 90 days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six to eight months.

Commercial paper was limited to a few choice names. Quotations were 4¾ per cent. for 60 and 90 day indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four-month commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four-month single names, 5@5¼ per cent. for six-month single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for names of good quality not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $107,240,780; balances, $6,227,870; Sub-Treasury balance, $525,802.

Money in London ½ per cent.; short and three-month bills, ⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼. There were sales of 3,000 ounces at 68⅜.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$69,639,188
Imports for the same period	24,928,990
Net exports	$44,710,198
Net exports to date, 1894	66,274,622
Net exports to date, 1893	12,751,490
Net exports to date, 1892	51,519,217

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88¼ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.80 for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 5-16 and 40 5-16.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—12½ discount. San Francisco—Slight. 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and generally higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Erie 1st	1
Cleveland & Pittsburg s. f.	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st	1¾
Missouri Pacific 3d	1
Missouri Pacific, l. g. 5s	1¼
Morris & Essex 1st	1
Norfolk & Western 1st, M. & D.	2
Ohio Southern 1st	1
Phil. & Reading gen. l. r., unstamped	1½

DECLINED.

Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé, 2ds, 1st in pd.	1
Oregon S. L. & U. N. con. l. r.	1
Wisconsin Central 1st l. r.	1½

Government bonds were fairly steady. There was a sale of $20,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	..	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112
4s, c., 1907	111½	112
4s, r., 1925	111½	112
4s, c., 1925	121¼	121⅝
5s, r., 1904	122¼	122½
5s, c., 1904	114⅝	115¼
Currency 6s, 1895	115⅝	116¼
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..
Currency 6s, 1900	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $20,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were:

Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 18⅜; Erie, ⅝, to 12¼; Louisville & Nashville, ⅝, to 59¼; Erie 2d consols, ½, to 77½; St. Paul, ½, to 75⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 59¾, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 101¼. Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 7¼. New-York Central sold at 102½. Northern Pacific preferred at 16⅜, and Union Pacific at 12.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £178,871 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 58.07 per cent., is now 58.35 per cent., against a decline from 63.08 per cent. to 62.55 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £41,000. Paris advices quote 8 per cent. rentes at 99f. 65c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 22c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 43⅝ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 4,780,000f in gold and 25,880,000f in silver.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
American Cotton Oil	151¼	151¼	150⅝	150⅝	150	152	15
American Cotton Oil pf.	21¼	21¼	21	21	21	22	510
American Express	89½	90½	....	89½	88½	90	70
*American Sugar Refining	116¼	116⅞	115¼	116⅛	116	118	415
*American Sugar Refining pf.	102¼	103⅝	102⅛	102⅝	....	....	46
American Tobacco	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99	99¾	35,828
American Tobacco pf.	89⅝	91¼	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	90	450
Atch., Top. & S. F. all in. pd.	109	109	108	108	108	109	11,497
Atlantic & Pacific	18¼	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅝	10,779
Canada Southern	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅝	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54⅝	625
Chicago Gas	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	1,024
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	97	98	97	97	97	98	175
Chicago & N. Northwestern	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101⅝	5,990
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	105	105¼	104¾	105¼	105	105½	100
C., C., C. & St. Louis	84½	84½	84½	84½	....	....	600
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¼	71¼	71⅝	20,441
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	74¾	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	75	950
Colorado Fuel & Iron	75½	75½	75½	75½	74⅞	76	23,950
Columbus & Hocking Coal	39½	44⅝	39½	44⅝	44½	45	6,180
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20	20	20	20	20	24	900
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	21	8	200
Consolidated Gas Company	68	68	68	68	67½	69	100
Delaware & Hudson	148¼	149¼	148¼	149¼	148¾	149¾	200
Delaware, Lack. & Western	181½	181⅞	181½	181⅝	180	181⅝	710
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	105⅛	107½	184
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	39½	40⅞	39½	40⅝	40½	41	900
Erie Telephone & Telegraph	22¾	23½	22¾	23½	23½	24¾	950
General Electric	68½	69⅝	67½	68¼	67⅝	69¼	8,795
Illinois Central	90	91⅝	90	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	900
Illinois Steel Company	99¼	99¼	99	99¼	99	99¼	7,199
Iowa Central	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½	18	307
Iowa Central pf.	10	10	10	10	10	11	400
Laclede Gas	88	88	88	88	87½	88	200
Lake Erie & Western	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	30	12
Lake Erie & Western pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	80	600
Long Island	78½	78½	77½	77½	77½	78½	5
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	85½	85½	85½	85½	84½	86	489
Louisville & Nashville	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¼	58¼	58⅝	900
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	57½	58½	56½	56½	56½	58	5
Manhattan Consolidated	26½	27¼	26½	27	26½	27	12,450
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	100	100	100	100	....	....	700
Minn. & St. Louis	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	63	375
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	24½	24	100
Minnesota Iron	50	50	50	50	50	51	250
Missouri Pacific	68	68	67¾	67¾	67½	68	400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	30¼	31⅞	30¼	31	31	31⅛	900
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	11,900
New-York, Sus. & Western	12	12	12	12	11¾	12	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	24	24	24	24	23½	24	125
Norfolk & Western	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	100
Norfolk & Western pf.	32½	33¾	32½	33¾	33½	34½	125
North American	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	500
Northern Pacific	12	12⅛	11¾	11¾	11¾	12	500
Northern Pacific pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	48	500
Ontario & Western	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17	16⅞	17	850
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	17	17¼	17	17	17	17¼	8,150
Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39	38¾	39	1,510
Philadelphia & Reading	30¼	30½	30	30½	30¼	30⅝	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	14	14⅜	14	14	14	14⅜	1,580
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	18	12,131
Pullman Palace Car Co.	52½	52½	52½	52½	51	52	825
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	18	130
St. Paul & Omaha	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	44	104
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	42½	42½	42	42	41½	42	1,700
Southern Pacific	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12¾	800
Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	50
Southern Railway pf.	32	32	32	32	32	33	500
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36	36⅝	36	36⅝	36	36⅝	1,448
Texas Pacific	8¼	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	4,258
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	5,828
Union Pacific	12	12	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11¾	920
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5	5	5	5	4¾	5	100
U. S. Cordage, 1. r.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	6	7⅞	1,700
U. S. Cordage pf. 1. r.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	250
U. S. Cordage 2d, 1. r.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	7½	8	400
United States Rubber	20	20	20	20	18½	20	400
United States Rubber pf.	80	80	80	80	80	80	10
United States Leather	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	520
United States Leather pf.	71	71	71	71	70½	71	105
Wabash pf.	19¼	19¾	19	19¼	19	19¼	1,205
Wells-Fargo Express	20	20⅜	20	20	20	20¼	4,510
Western Union Telegraph	90¼	90¼	89¾	90¼	90	90¼	5,095
*Western Union Reef	90¼	91	90¼	90¼	85	100	40
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	10½	12	965
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	43	44¼	43	44¼	42	46	450
Total sales	....	....	....	....	....	....	231,639

*Unlisted. 1⅝x dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	67⅝	68⅛	3,000

Bonds.

Atch., Top. & S. Fe Adjustment 4s
When Issued
10,000 52
15,000 ..... 51¾
16,000 52
Atch., Top. & S. Fe Gen 4s, When Issued
47,000 81
5,000 ..... 80⅝
21,000 81
Atch., Top. & S. Fe 4s Trust Receipts
9,000 ..... 78⅝
5,000 79
20,000 ..... 79⅛
25,000 79
10,000 ..... 78⅝
Atch., Top. & S. Fe 2d 3-4s. Class A. Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid
40,000 ..... 20½
10,000 ..... 20½
20,000 ..... 20½
20,000 ..... 20½
10,000 ..... 20½
10,000 ..... 20½
10,000 ..... 20½
20,000 ..... 20½
20,000 ..... 20½
10,000 ..... 20½
80,000 ..... 20½
10,000 ..... 20½
4,500 ..... 20½
20,000 ..... 20½
Austin & N'w'n 1st
10,000 ..... 90¾
Bklyn W. & W. Co 5s
3,000 ..... 102⅜
3,000 ..... 102¼
3,000 103
Buff., R. & P. G. M. 5s
10,000 ..... 97½
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000 ..... 111½
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ..... 106½
Cent of N. J. G. M. 5s
13,000 120
1,000c. 120
Cent Pac 6s, 1897
3,000 106
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
1,000 107
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
13,000 ..... 79½
1,000 80
2,000 ..... 79½
5,000b3. 80
Chic., B. & Q. Conv 5s
3,000 104
Chic., Burl. & Quincy Iowa Div 4s
2,000 ..... 99⅞
5,000 100
Nebraska Ext 4s
25,000 91
5,000 ..... 91¼
Chicago & Erie 1st
7,000s20f. 113
40,000s20f. 113½
6,000s20f. 113⅝
10,000 114
Chic. & Nor. Pac. 1st Trust Co Certfs
7,000 ..... 45½
20,000 ..... 45½
Chic. & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s Registered
1,000 ..... 105½
Total sales 231,639

Chic. & Northwestern Cons 7s
12,000 ..... 141½
Chic. R. I. & P. Ext 5s
8,000 105
Chic. R. I. & P. Deb 5s
12,000 ..... 97¾
Chic. R. I. & Pac. 6s
2,000 ..... 131¾
Chic. Ind. St. L. & C. 4s
25,000 101
Clev. & Canton 1st
3,000 99
Clev. C. Chic. & St. L. 4s
1,000 95
Clev. Lor. & Wh. 1st
10,000 ..... 106¾
Clev. & Pitts. S. F.
5,000b3. 119
2,000 120
Col. & Val. & Tol. 5s
2,000 ..... 80½
8,000 80
2,000 80
5,000 ..... 80½
Col. & Ninth Av 1st
2,000 ..... 114½
11,000 ..... 114½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 87½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 108½
Erie Reorg. 1st Lien
10,000 ..... 114⅞
Gal. Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s
5,000 ..... 93¾
7,000 ..... 93¾
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
1,000 92
Kans City & Pac 1st
1,000 ..... 70½
Kan Pac 6s, 1895
5,000 ..... 100½
Kans Pac 1st Cons
5,000 81
Trust Co Certfs
1,000 81
Lake E. & W'n 2d 5s
1,000 ..... 105½
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented
5,000 107
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
5,000 ..... 114⅝
15,000 ..... 114½
Lo. N. A. & Chic 1st
1,000 ..... 113¾
Lo. N. A. & Chic Cons
5,000 ..... 102⅝
Mexican Int 1st 4s
11,000 74
Mil. L. S. & W Ext 5s
6,000 ..... 111½
Mil. & St. P. G. M 4s Series A
8,000 ..... 95½
7,000 ..... 95⅝
Registered
15,000 94
M. K. & Tex 1st 4s
17,000 ..... 80½
15,000 ..... 80⅝
Mo., Kans. & Tex 2d
10,000 ..... 62⅝
8,000 ..... 63¼
1,000 63
Mo., Kan. & East 1st
20,000 90

3,000 ..... 90½
17,000 90
5,000 ..... 90½
8,000 91
Mo. Pac 1st Cons 6s
5,000s20f. 102
Missouri Pac 3d
9,000 114
Mo Pac Trust 5s
5,000 88
2,000 ..... 88¾
3,000 ..... 88¾
2,000 89
3,000 89
Mob. & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 65
10,000 65
Morris & Essex 1st
1,500 147
Nash. C. & St. L. Con
3,000 103
N. Y. & Nock Reh Inc
2,000 43
Norfolk & Western Maryld & Wash Div
5,000 91
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts
5,000 ..... 83½
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000 ..... 90¼
16,000 90
Omaha & St. L. 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000 45
Oregon Impvmt 1st
1,000 95
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
10,000 ..... 37½
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs
7,000 ..... 107⅜
Oreg S. L. & U. N. Con Trust Co Certfs
5,000 58
5,000b20f. 58
People's G. & C. Chic 1st Cons 6s
5,000 100
Peo. & Eastern 1st
2,000 81
Full & Rdg Defd Inc
25,000 ..... 2¼
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs
71,000 70
15,000 ..... 70½
30,000 ..... 70½
30,000 ..... 70½
Tr Co Certfs, Unstmpd
5,000 ..... 87½
20,000 ..... 87½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
10,000 ..... 32½
10,000 ..... 32½
5,000 ..... 32½
5,000 ..... 33½
2d Pref Inc
21,000 ..... 18½
2,000s3 ..... 18½
2,000 ..... 19½
3,000 ..... 19½
10,000 ..... 19½
3d Pref Inc
10,000 ..... 12½
10,000 13
Rio Grande W'n 1st
3,000 77
St L. A. & T. H 1st 5s
3,000 105
St L. Southw'n 1st
1,000 ..... 78¾
1,000 ..... 78½
St L. Southw'n 2d Inc
5,000 ..... 34½
12,000 ..... 34½
St Paul Cy Ry Cable Cons 5s
1,000 95
St P. & Nor Pac 6s Registered Certfs
2,000 ..... 110½
St P. & Sioux C 1st
2,000s3 ..... 120½
San Ant. & Ar Pass 4s
6,000 80
Savannah & W'n 1st
Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ..... 64½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
5,000 ..... 80⅝
So. Pac. N. Mex 1st
10,000 105
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 90⅛
Tenn Coal, I. & R 5s
Birmingham Div 1st
7,000 ..... 97½
Tex. & P. 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 88¼
3,000 ..... 87⅝
Tex. & Pac 2d Inc
4,000 ..... 23¼
Third Av 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 121½
Tol. A. A. & N. M 1st
Trust Receipts
1,000 ..... 92¼
1,000 93
Tol. & Ohio Cent 1st
2,000 ..... 110½
Union Pac 1st, 1890
3,000 ..... 100½
2,000 ..... 100½
2,000 ..... 100½
Union Pac 6s, 1897
2,000 ..... 100½
1,000 ..... 100½
Union Pac 1st, 1898
2,000 ..... 100½
10,000 ..... 100⅝
22,000 ..... 100½
Union Pac Gold 6s
Col Trust Notes
10,000 ..... 90½
U. P. Denv & Gulf 1st
5,000 ..... 38⅜
1,000 ..... 39¼
2,000 39
2,000 ..... 39½
2,000 ..... 39½
U. S. Cordage Co 1st
Trust Receipts
8,000 ..... 41½
7,000s3 ..... 42½
Virginia Midl'd G M
2,000 100
Wabash R. R 1st
1,000 109
1,000c. 109
9,000 ..... 108⅞
Wabash 2d Mtg 5s
15,000 77
West Shore Gtd 4s
14,000 ..... 106⅜
W'n N. Y. & Penn Gen
5,000 47
West'n Pac Bonds
1,000 107
Wiscon Cen Co 1st
Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ..... 56½
Total sales $1,676,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alvany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & T. H.	59	65
American Coal	100	125
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C.	93	98
Baltimore & Ohio	60	62
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	10
*Bay State Gas	21½	23
B. & So. Ill. pf.	97	99
Boston A. L. pf.	132½	..
Brunswick Co.	104	105
Buff., R. & P.	¾	1⅜
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	21
Burrington, C., R. & N.	55	58
Canadian Pacific	57⅞	59
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Central Pacific	..	17
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	47½	50
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	147	150
C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	95
Cleveland, L. & W. pf.	126	126½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	62	62½
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	167½	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	4½	5¼
Commercial Cable	..	98
Consolidated Coal	155	..
Denver & Rio Grande	33	34½
D. M. & Ft. D.	14½	14⅝
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	8	10
D., S. S. & A.	..	51
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	5⅜	6½
Ed. El. Ill. of New-York	104½	124
Evansville & Terre Haute	96½	98
Great Northern pf.	28	30
Homestake	123	128
Houston & Texas	29	35
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	2½	3
Kan. & Mich.	16½	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	7½	9
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	3½	4
King & Pem.	17½	..
Laclede G. pf.	8	5
Lake Shore	83	85
*Unlisted.	149½	151

	Bid.	Asked.
L., N. A. & C.	..	..
L., St. L. & T.	8½	9
Mahoning Coal R.	¼	4
Manhattan Beach	108	..
Maryland Coal pf.	6	..
Mexican Central	50	60
Mexican National ctfs.	11⅜	12¼
Michigan Central	1¼	1⅝
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	97	99
N. Y. & St. L.	84½	85½
National Starch	75	81
National Starch 1st pf.	8	9
National Starch 2d pf.	45	55
New Cent. Co.	20	30
N. Y. C. & St. L.	6	9
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	14½	15¼
Norfolk & Southern	72	75
Northwestern Telegraph	70	80
Ohio Southern	100¼	..
Ont. Mining	5	15
Oregon Improvement	9	10
Ore. R. & N.	6½	10
Pennsylvania Coal	320	27
Peoria & Eastern	7	..
Peoria, D. & E.	4⅜	9½
Pittsburg & Western pf.	..	5
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	47¾	30
P. F. W. & C.	137	..
P. F. W. & C. sp.	158	..
Quicksilver	2½	..
Quicksilver pf.	16	3
Rens. & Sar.	180	18
R., W. & O.	117½	120
St. L. S. W.	28	31
St. J. & G. I.	88	91
St. Paul & Duluth	113	116
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	..	45
St. Paul, S. F. & M.	9	11
So. Cotton Oil	35	40
T. P. Land Tr.	75	78½
Toledo & O. C.	10	15
Toledo & O. C. pf.	17	11
Toledo, Peoria & Western	9	..
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	42	48
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	150	..
United States Express	8	8¼
Utica & B. River	..	..
Wabash	..	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	102⅝	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	11,900
Am. Tobacco	90¼	91	89¾	90¼	410
A. T. & S. F.	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	8,150
Ark. Cy. Imp.	25½	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	90
Chicago Gas	87	88¼	87	87¾	2,290
C., B. I. & P.	75	76⅝	75	75¾	1,030
C. & Q.	83⅝	84½	83½	84	7,150
C. & N. W.	105	105	104⅝	105	12,250
C. C. C. & St. L.	..	..	..	..	30
Dist. & C. F.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¼	20
Gen. Elec.	68¾	69¾	67¾	68¾	2,910
L. & N.	57⅞	58⅝	56⅝	56⅝	1,130
Manhattan	106	106¼	104	104¼	1,510
Mo. Pacific	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31¼	20
Total sales	....	....	....	....	51,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfts.	29¾	30	29¾	30	$20,000
Con. 5s, 2d	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	2,000
M., K. & T. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	5,000
Or. Imp. 5s	87½	87½	87½	87½	5,000
Total sales	....	....	....	....	51,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Barcelona	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	200
Chrysolite	.26	.27	.25	.27	500
Total sales	....	....	....	....	800

Wheat.

December option

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
	89⅝	90⅛	88⅜	90⅛	837,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	94
American Bank Note	40½	43½
*American Exchange Nat'l Bank	161½	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	52	62
American Surety Company	26	29
American Typefounders	8½	4⅜
American Typefounders' pf.	25	30
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103⅜	103¾
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	218	..
Barney & Smith Car	20	25
Barney & Smith pf. stock	77	82
Barney & Smith Car 6s	77	82
Beckton Construction pf.	87	101
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	25½	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	128	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	100	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
Broadway Surface 2d	109	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	194	..
Brooklyn Elevated	19¾	21½
Brooklyn Traction	12	14
Brooklyn Traction pf.	55	59
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	85½	87½
Celluloid Company stock	67	68¾
Central & South American Tel.	124	127
Central Cross-Town	175	190
Cent. Park, North & East River	105	108
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	22¾	26½
Cent. R. R. of Ga. (tripartite 7s	127	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	40½	52
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	70	75
Commercial Cable Co. stock	195	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	102½	105
Consumers' G. (Jersey City) stk.	96	..
Continental Trust	108	175
Continental Shipyard stock	68

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,000,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
49 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. WANDELL, Pres't. J. S. HEYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
16 and 18 Wall Street.
CAPITAL $1,000,000 SURPLUS $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
38 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital & Surplus, $2,000,000. Loans & Deposits, $3,000,000.
Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Committee, Agent, &c.
Offers for investment Mortgages on improved city real estate, in sums to suit purchasers.
Has for sale Bonds of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.
Has for sale Bonds of the Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens and Westchester.
Has for sale Bonds of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Central Park, Prospect Park, Riverside and Morningside Parks.
Has for sale Bonds of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Public Parks.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Docks.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Sinking Fund.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Street Improvements.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Water Supply.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Public Buildings.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Bridges.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Education.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Fire.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Police.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Parks.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Accounts.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electrical Subways.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Quarantine.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Harbor Masters.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Pilots.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Health.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Fisheries.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Jurors.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Records.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Statutory Revision.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Canvassers.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Registration.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Elections.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Excise.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Civil Service.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Boiler Inspectors.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Steam Engineers.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Weights and Measures.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Gas Meters.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Lights.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Conduits.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Subways.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Wires.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Poles.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Lines.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Cables.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Conductors.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Insulators.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Switches.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Transformers.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Meters.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Motors.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Generators.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Dynamos.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Batteries.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Accumulators.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Condensers.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Resistances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Inductances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Capacities.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Impedances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Reactances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Admittances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Susceptances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Conductances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Resistances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Inductances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Capacities.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Impedances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Reactances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Admittances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Susceptances.
Has for sale Bonds of the Commissioners of Electric Conductances.

Washington Trust Company
Washington Square, Broadway.

Financial.

A LARGE MAJORITY
A LARGE MAJORITY

Kansas Pacific Consolidated
Kansas Pacific Consolidated

[illegible]

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Chairman.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.
Offices, 30 Wall St.

Kansas Pacific Consols.

To the Holders of the Receipts

[illegible]

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF THE
Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to the Holders of Certificates of the above Company that the time for the deposit of said Certificates with the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement dated October 1, 1895, is extended until and including November 1st, 1895. Engraved negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, will be issued for the deposited certificates.
Dated October 1st, 1895.
THEODORE P. SHONTS, Chairman,
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. C. H. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
J. N. WALLACE, Committee.
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.

A majority of the bonds having been deposited with the committee, notice is hereby given that the time for depositing bonds without penalty is extended to November 1st, 1895.

Deposit of bonds subsequent to the above date will be subject to a penalty of ten dollars per bond.

DEPOSITORY, The Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St., New-York.

M. L. SCUDDER, Chairman,
HENRY B. ELY,
GEORGE SHERMAN, Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. AND METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. RECEIPTS FOR THE BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN R. R. CO. AND ITS VARIOUS DIVISIONS:

The holders of the above named receipts can obtain the securities of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, to which they are entitled, by presenting them to the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 37 Wall Street, on and after November 1, 1895.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD, Chairman.

COUPONS LOST.

Notice is hereby given that the following coupons of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company 4½ per cent. extended third mortgage bonds have been lost or destroyed. Payment on same has been stopped, and application made for payment to the rightful owner. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating said coupons.

10 coupons, due March 1, 1895 ..... $225
10 coupons, due Sept. 1, 1895 225
Bonds Nos. 3,448, 3,460, 3,750, 3,751, 3,704, 4,087, 5,050, 5,120, 5,315, 5,590.

MULLER, SCHALL & CO.,
New-York, October, 1895. 54 Wall St.

COUNTY BONDS TO BE SOLD.—Bids for $74,500 of Idaho County, Idaho, first bonds, 10-20s, will be received by the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Idaho County, at Mt. Idaho, until Monday, Dec. 2, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars address the undersigned.

A. W. TALKINGTON,
Clerk Board County Commissioners,
Mt. Idaho, Idaho County,
State of Idaho.
Mt. Idaho, Idaho, Oct. 17, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned trustees, hereby give notice that the 200 bonds of $100 each, 36 bonds of $500 each, 987 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York, and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of November next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

200 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

34	277	463	658	884	1146	1386	1586	1852	1987
39	290	480	668	889	1147	1390	1605	1853	1990
41	302	482	730	1000	1190	1395	1613	1843	1992
45	317	505	740	1008	1193	1407	1626	1847	2000
48	320	504	760	1018	1171	1413	1650	1849	2007
50	333	560	777	1040	1179	1434	1641	1901	2029
58	327	566	750	1022	1402	1435	1614	1869	2069
56	334	544	755	1023	1312	1404	1652	1860	2044
70	330	547	788	1020	1278	1415	1660	1888	2051
83	342	557	795	1030	1241	1452	1656	1888	2072
90	362	569	799	1039	1201	1406	1657	1890	2078
111	371	600	820	1060	1276	1501	1670	1894	2115
112	372	600	840	1061	1278	1503	1671	1895	2124
113	374	601	842	1071	1305	1548	1744	1947	2109
119	401	624	857	1096	1302	1528	1720	1914	2106
122	414	625	887	1092	1309	1530	1715	1914	2108
138	444	647	884	1099	1337	1540	1703	[illegible]	2107
139	430	649	844	1108	1304	1551	1720	1902	2100
142	447	674	917	1114	1374	1561	1514	1917	2151
144	447	675	917	1114	1374	1561	1514	1917	2151

86 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

15	101	141	171	25	25	144	15		
18	102	150	182	202	215	218	209	244	
19	110	158	188	203	215	218	209	244	
20	140	178	189	214					

687 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

15	101	1535	1	93	1750	2241	1		
18	102	1542	2	94	1751	2242	2		
19	110	1543	3	95	1752	2243	3		
20	140	1544	4	96	1753	2244	4		
21	141	1545	5	97	1754	2245	5		
22	142

IN HANNIGAN'S DEFENSE

Trying Scene as Details of His Sister's Death Are Retold.

VIVID PICTURE OF MIDNIGHT INQUEST

Justice Ingraham Characterizes the Coroner's Proceedings as Most Extraordinary — The Testimony of Dr. Austin.

It was a very good day for the defense in the Hannigan murder trial yesterday, but an exceedingly trying one for the defendant. It was good for the defense, because the four witnesses who appeared, swore, without exception, that Hannigan's conduct just prior to the shooting of Solomon H. Mann on May 23 last was irrational and queer, and the most prolonged and persistent cross-examination by the prosecution could not shake them in their belief.

It was very trying for the defendant, because his married sister, Mrs. Nora McGowan, with the most heart-rending sobs, told the story of his favorite sister's sufferings, and painted in vivid colors the scene at Coroner Hoeber's midnight ante-mortem inquest in Loretta Hannigan's death chamber. The recital, while it affected Justice Ingraham and the jury visibly, was altogether too much for the pale-faced prisoner, who is already breaking down under a strain that daily threatens to overwhelm him.

As he sat with his head lying on his outstretched arms on the lawyers' table, a convulsive movement was seen to run through his slight frame, and the next moment he half raised his head, glanced round the crowded courtroom with an agonized look in his eyes, and allowed a sob that was something between a wail and a cry to escape from his lips.

He was bordering on a state of collapse when his father, a stern-faced old man, with great control over himself, stretched out a firm hand and laid it on his son's bowed head. Hannigan looked into his father's eyes and became calmer again, while the twelve jurors, and even the idlers who throng the courts in search of sensation, turned their eyes away and avoided the saddening spectacle.

When Justice Ingraham took his seat on the bench at 10:30 o'clock every place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer was occupied, and hundreds of men had been turned away from the doors.

Mrs. McGowan took the stand, and with many tears continued her testimony from the day before. She is middle-aged, with a kind face, and a pleading look that doubtless was noted by the jury. Her cheeks were tear-stained, and in her black dress, black gloves, and long black crape veil she presented a most mournful appearance.

Her utterance was choked with sobs, and oftentimes she found the greatest difficulty in making even the simplest answers. Mr. Brooke, for the defense, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, for the prosecution, were very kind and gentle with her, and Justice Ingraham modified the accents of his voice. Mrs. McGowan was questioned first about the occurrences on March 17, when Loretta's true state was made known to the prisoner.

"When he first knew the real condition of his sister," said Mrs. McGowan in a low voice, that was interrupted with weeping, "he paced the floor the entire day, and moaned terribly. He seemed to be half stunned. On the evening of March 18 he came in looking pale and haggard, and I spoke to him, begging him not to tell poor father of our disgrace. He clenched his fists, and, grinding his teeth, muttered: 'He must know it.' I put my arms round his neck, and said, 'Oh, Dave, don't let father know; don't, please, let father know.' He promised that he would not, if he could help it."

The witness was led by Mr. Brooke to the painful matter of Coroner Hoeber's midnight inquest at the girl's deathbed. By skillful management he succeeded, after arguments and fighting that lasted for thirty minutes, in reading to the jury the ante-mortem statement drawn up by Coroner Hoeber on the night of March 22, signed by the trembling writing of the girl who was dying, and witnessed by the six car drivers whom Mr. Hoeber gathered from the almost deserted streets.

Mr. Brooke knew full well the importance of this statement, and, when Justice Ingraham first read it, based on the grounds that there was no evidence to prove that it had ever been read in the prisoner's hearing, he gathered himself together for a determined fight. His persistent arguments, however, were unavailing, and apparently he was doomed to disappointment, when, after a moment's pause, he suddenly asked Mrs. McGowan to leave the stand for a moment. All eyes were turned on Mr. Brooke with astonishment.

"Mr. Hennessey," he said, turning to the Assistant District Attorney, "will you please take the stand?"

It took four minutes, in answer to questions, for Mr. Hennessey to testify that, in the presence of the prisoner, Coroner Hoeber had read aloud the important ante-mortem statement. In this way the document was admitted into evidence, and was read by Mr. Brooke in solemn tones and with telling emphasis to the jury.

The infamy of Mann, as told in the words of the dying girl, was brought out in strong and vivid light, and during the reading there was a stillness in the crowded court room that was broken only by Mr. Brooke's deep voice and the sobbing of the prisoner and of his sister on the stand. Justice Ingraham, too, was moved. He rose from his seat and paced up and down the platform behind the Judges' bench, with his hands clasped behind his back and a great black frown on his forehead. The testimony regarding the inquest was something he could hardly believe, and as soon as Mr. Brooke had finished reading he looked up and asked:

"Do you mean to say that Coroner Hoeber actually picked up a jury and swore them in and held an inquest before your sister was dead?"

"Yes, sir," sobbed the witness.

"Well, well; that is a most high-handed, a most extraordinary, proceeding," said the amazed Judge.

"It's a fact, sir," said Mr. Brooke.

"Were they really sworn in?" repeated the Judge.

"Yes, sir; they raised their hands and he administered the oath."

Justice Ingraham shrugged his shoulders and sat down with a gesture that was more expressive than words. Mrs. McGowan then continued slowly her sad story:

"Loretta told Dave," she said, "that she could not give Mann, because he had some peculiar influence over her. She said he had written letters to her, threatening to expose her to her family. When Dave knew the truth he was distracted."

"How did he act?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"He threw his hands above his head in supplication, and fell with a groan upon a lounge at the side of the bed, where he lay for some time, groaning and muttering. Then he got up and walked slowly over toward the bed. There was a strange grief upon his face, and he stood with folded arms, nodding his head backward and forward, and staring at his sister."

The witness completely broke down at this point, and the prisoner stretched his arms across the table in front of him and buried his head in them, with a groan of agony.

"Then suddenly," continued Mrs. McGowan, between her sobs, "he cried aloud: 'My God! my God!' and, advancing to my sister's bedside, he took her in his arms and kissed her and caressed her again and again."

Most pathetically and in the simplest words the witness painted the tenderness and the gentle, encouraging behavior of the prisoner to his dying sister. So sad was the scene she showed that several of the jurors had moistened eyes, and avoided looking in the direction of the witness stand.

When, however, Mrs. McGowan told of the peculiar grin that was seen on his face, and of the unnatural laugh that came from his lips after he knew of his sister's condition, there was a distinct shudder perceptible in her listeners.

"He had a peculiar grin," she said, "that frightened us, and a strange laugh, that was like the laugh of an insane man."

"Did you consider your brother's conduct rational or irrational?" asked Mr. Brooke, in conclusion.

"Irrational, Sir," was the reply, given most emphatically. "And," she added, "when we upbraided him for trying to shoot Mann at the deathbed, he said he was sorry for having acted like that, and that he must have been 'off his button.'"

Mr. McIntyre's cross-examination was both thorough and persistent, but he met with no success, and could not shake Mrs. McGowan in any important particular.

"What do you consider an unnatural laugh?" he asked once.

"The laugh that my brother gave," she replied, crying, "when my sister died."

Dr. David P. Austin, the Hannigan family physician, was the next witness called by Mr. Brooke. He is an elderly gentleman, with a kind face, and he gave his testimony slowly and carefully. For fifteen years he has been a Commissioner in Lunacy. On March 6, he said, he was called in to see Loretta by her father.

"I saw the defendant that same night," he said, "but I did not tell him the true nature of his sister's illness. He seemed very worried and anxious about her condition, and we decided to call in another doctor. On March 17 I met Hannigan and his father in the street, and he informed me that he knew the truth about his sister."

"What was his manner then?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"His manner had completely changed. He was extremely nervous in a certain way, while in another way he had become more quiet than he was before he knew. His voice was tremulous and higher in tone. He had deprived himself of sleep and food in a large measure. His countenance was not natural, his eyes were red, and he seemed tired and worn out.

"He said he had a younger sister, and the matter must be kept from her. His father, he said, was old, and it was too awful that this trouble should come upon him at his time of life. He asked me if it was any use for me to see Hoeber personally and see what could be done to avoid publicity. I told him Hoeber could do nothing. I noticed once the smell of liquor upon his breath—"

"What! the defendant's breath?" queried Justice Ingraham, sharply.

"Yes, Sir; though he had always been a sober man," returned Dr. Austin.

"I saw him several times later," continued the witness. "The strain of two weeks had left the sudden impression upon him. He said Mann was a scoundrel. He had violent headaches, and I warned him that he would destroy himself unless he took more sleep. His appearance grew worse and worse. His arms and hands were thrown into nervous, unnatural positions. His eyes were staring."

Dr. Austin said that he had not studied nervous diseases and insanity exclusively. He was not an alienist, he said, but his experience in such cases had been very large.

"Do you consider his conduct was rational or irrational?" asked Mr. Brooke in conclusion.

"Irrational," was the reply.

Dr. Austin also saw Hannigan in his cell on the night of the shooting, and said his appearance was strange and his conduct irrational.

In cross-examination Mr. McIntyre sought to make the witness say that Hannigan's nervous manner after his sister's death was similar to that of the drinking man, and that his peculiar conduct might be attributed in fact to too much whisky.

"The signs you describe were not unusual, were they?" he asked.

"Not in themselves," was the answer, "but to me they were unmistakable evidence that Hannigan was mentally disturbed."

City Magistrate John D. Flammer testified briefly that in April, 1895, Hannigan had retained him as counsel to assist in prosecuting Mann.

"I saw him several times after his sister's trouble was published," he said.

"Had his manner changed?"

"He had changed from the healthy, energetic, ambitious young man I knew him to be before," said the witness, "to a downcast, moody, silent young man, showing evidence of suppressed excitement within."

James H. McGowan, the defendant's brother-in-law, was the last witness for the day. He married the prisoner's sister nine years ago, and during all that time never saw Hannigan under the influence of liquor.

"In disposition," said McGowan, "he was amiable, but nervous and rather excitable."

The witness described the occurrences the day Coroner Hoeber called in his irregular jury.

"The girl," he said, "seemed very much ashamed that strangers should be made aware of her condition. She begged 'Dave' to hold something over her face so that they could not see her. She asked 'Dave' to stand before her in order to hide her. At that time she prayed that she might die because of the disgrace she had brought upon her family."

When the court adjourned until this morning McGowan was still on the witness stand.

Among the experts whom Mr. Brooke will call to support his defense of emotional insanity are Drs. Carlos MacDonald, Graham Hammond, Allan McLane Hamilton, Forbes Winslow, George M. Jacoby, Safford Newton, Frederick Peterson, Charles L. Dana, and Philip F. O'Hanlon.

THACKERAY'S VISIT TO NEW-YORK

He Found Just as Good Ladies and Gentlemen Here as in England and Lost His Heart Twice or Thrice.

From The London Times.

To the Editor of The Times:

The accompanying letter of W. M. Thackeray's, written to a relative during his American tour, has just come into my possession. Strange to say, it has been in the same hands for over forty years, and came to me direct from the house to which it was originally addressed. It is in the original envelope bearing Thackeray's monogram, and is marked "per Cunard steamer, April 6."

A visiting card, inscribed "Mr. Thackeray, Miss Thackerays," accompanies the letter; the words "so sorry" in pencil marked thereon tell their own tale of a disappointed call. Believe me yours very faithfully,

CLARA MILLARD.

TEDDINGTON, Middlesex, Oct. 18.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1853.

My Dear Mrs. Bayne: I received your kind letter at Washington, where I passed some three weeks pleasantly enough among the great folks of the Republic, and receiving a great deal of hospitality from them and our Minister, Mr. Crampton, the most hospitable of all possible diplomatists. I saw the two Presidents, (they came together to my lecture,) and dined at the White House in the reign of the late sovereign, Mr. Fillmore. Then I went away into Virginia, crossing the pretty Rappahanna, (where you know the Esmond family had their large estates.) It gave me a queer sensation to see the place, and I fancied the story was actually true for a minute or two—and that one might ride over yonder hills and come upon the old Mansion House where the little Colonel lived with his jealous wife. But what am I talking of? Colonel Esmond is forgotten in this country, and, I suppose, in ours. Here the reign of novels is for a very brief season indeed, and "My Novel" and "Villette" have long since had the better of Mr. Esmond and his periwigged companions. I have not made a fortune in four months, but a snug little sum of money, which will grow, let us hope, now I have made a beginning. Perhaps I may come back another year with another venture, but all this depends upon the fates and to-morrow, of which no man is the master. At Charleston I met your young Kinsman Rankin, who met with a mishap, poor fellow, at the hotel, where he was robbed of £20, a great slice out of a subaltern's traveling supply. I shall see him again in Montreal next week most probably, where I shall find Winter still lingering in the lap of May, having left Spring, and almost Summer, a fortnight since at Savannah and Charleston.

I have come away from the South not so horrified as perhaps I ought to be with slavery, which in the towns is not by any means a horrifying institution. The negroes in the good families are the happiest, laziest, comfortablest race of menials. They are kept luxuriously in working time and cared for most benevolently in old age—one white does the work of four of them, and one negro that can work has his old parents very likely and young children that he can't. It is the economy of slavery—that can be; the clumsiest and most costly domestic and agricultural machine that ever was devised. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and the tirades of the abolitionists mayn't destroy it, but common sense infallibly will before long, and every proprietor would be rid of his slaves if he could, not in the cotton-growing States, I mean, but in households and in common agricultural estates.

It is a dearly unpicturesque country, for the most part. I have not seen a dozen picturesque views through all my wanderings, nor ever cared to use a pencil, except to sketch a negro or two; and these are wonderful for their grotesqueness, oddity, and pathetic drollery, so to speak. Oh, what a comfort it will be to see the old country again, and to shut up these wearisome lectures! I am so sick of them that I vow to revolt day after day. It is only the thought of those young ladies at Paris that makes me continue this ambulatory quackery business. I have made many kind and pleasant friends, some whom I hope to like and remember all my life. There are just as good (not so many) ladies and gentlemen here as with us, and I have lost my heart twice or thrice quite satisfactorily, and recovered it, too, not in the least injured by the temporary abstraction, during my stay here. The luxury of this city is prodigious; and surely Solomon in all his glory or the Queen of Sheba when she came to visit him in state, was not arrayed so magnificently as these New-York damsels. I send my very best regards to all our kinsfolk and friends, and that judicious critic who preferred reading about Marlborough to seeing Wellington's obsequies. I hope, D. V., to be home before many months are over, and I am always yours most sincerely,

W. M. THACKERAY.

SEEKING HER TWO CHILDREN

Mrs. Joseph Beale's Action Against Her Former Husband Haliburton Fales—He Has the Infants in Hiding.

The Beale-Fales case, in which Mrs. Joseph Beale, the divorced wife of Haliburton Fales, is seeking to obtain the six months' custody every year of her two children, as allowed her by the decree of divorce, was before Joseph A. Thomson of 140 Nassau Street, the referee in one of its phases, yesterday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fales, the grandmother of the children, testified that her son and the children were at her home, 383 Fifth Avenue, up to Oct. 22, when she took the children to the Grand Central Station to meet their father. From there her son and the children went to New-Haven, Conn. Where they are now she does not know.

William H. Law, a nephew of Mrs. Fales, testified that he had told his aunt that he saw no reason why she should receive the papers in the habeas corpus proceedings. He had also told her that he did not consider it safe for the children to be brought back within the jurisdiction of the courts here, as he feared that if Mrs. Beale obtained their custody she would take them away and never return them. He said he does not know where Mr. Fales and the children are now.

Kate Reilly, a servant in Mrs. Fales's employ, was the last witness examined. It required the combined efforts of the lawyers and the referee to induce her to take the oath and testify.

"I never knew such a thing as this in me loife," she said. "I don't know anything about anybody's affairs. I came hither made no wrastle, and I won't do anything unless ye tell me just phwat it's for."

Finally she consented to be sworn, and told about the children going away and the visit of the man with the legal papers.

Just before adjournment of the hearing Lawyer Bowers caused Lawyer Luce to be sworn, and asked him if he had seen or heard from Mr. Fales on the day of the latter's departure with the children. Mr. Luce said that, as counsel for Mr. Fales, he did not believe that he was permitted to testify as to communications between them.

The referee reserved his decision on this point, and adjourned the hearing until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Motions in the Gould Tax Cases.

The Gould tax cases were before Justice Russell, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday.

The executors of the estate of Jay Gould seek to have the assessments of the Tax Commissioners for 1894 set aside. The assessment was on $10,000,000, and the Goulds claim that they are non-residents, and cannot be taxed in this State.

There were two preliminary motions yesterday. The first was made by Judge Dillon, for the estate. He moved to amend the petitions on which the writs of certiorari against the Tax Commissioners were granted, so as to allow the introduction of matter tending to show alleged illegal acts of the Commissioners. Decision was reserved on this motion.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward, who appeared for the Commissioners, then moved to strike out all the testimony in the case taken before the referee affecting the action of the Tax Commissioners, under advice of the Corporation Counsel, on the ground that this advice was in the nature of a privileged communication. Judge Russell also reserved decision on this motion.

Damage Suit Against Homer Bostwick.

Mary E. Murphy has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Homer Bostwick, a wealthy real estate owner in Harlem, to recover $10,000 damages for alleged wrongful eviction and destruction of her property.

The plaintiff alleges that she has been for many years engaged in the business of guiding "lady visitors to the City of New-York, and providing chaperons, guides, and advertising agents to such ladies as may visit the city." She alleges that, on Dec. 3, 1891, Mr. Bostwick unlawfully evicted her from 21 East Eighteenth Street, and put her household and personal effects on the street and that they were damaged to the extent of $10,000.

Mr. Bostwick secured an order yesterday from Judge Giegerich in the Court of Common Pleas directing the plaintiff to file a bill of particulars.

Mr. Bostwick's wife brought suit a few weeks ago against her husband for a limited divorce on the grounds of cruelty.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Raphael L. Knapp has filed an answer in an action brought against him in the Court of Common Pleas by his wife, Eleanor Knapp, for a limited divorce. In it he says that she has treated him with great cruelty, and has, after breaking his arm, tossing cuspidores at his head, and cutting his cheek with pieces of glass, threatened to kill him. Knapp alleges in his answer that on or about Jan. 15, 1893, while living in Chicago, without any provocation flew into a passion and cursed him, and scratched his face so that the blood streamed down it. At the Hotel Pomeroy, this city, on the 23d of October, 1894, his wife again flew into a passion and threw a heavy cuspidor at his head. This cuspidor narrowly missed him and broke a glass door, for which, Knapp says, he had to pay. Again on July 10, 1894, while they were living at 146 East Sixty-first Street, Knapp says his wife became enraged at him without any cause, and "hit him on the head with a heavy bottle containing beer." The bottle cut a deep gash in his head, so injuring him that he was under the constant care of a physician for three weeks. On this occasion Knapp says that while his wife was hitting him with the beer bottle she called him "a dirty black Jew." In June, 1891, at 138 East Sixty-first Street, Knapp says his wife stabbed him in the left arm with a pair of scissors, and he was again under a physician's care. On Sept. 25, 1894, at 320 West Fifty-eighth Street, Knapp says his wife hit him with a heavy iron chain while he was lying in bed and broke his arm so that he is willing to support his wife, and has offered to provide her with a home on several occasions.

—Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, has confirmed the report of L. E. Binase, who was appointed as referee to examine the accounts of George W. Dilloway as trustee of a fund created by John Albro Little in January, 1890, for the benefit of the Marquise de Pollation, formerly Miss Arabella Stone Thomson. Dilloway was adjudged insane in 1893 and removed as trustee. The referee finds that the trust, which amounts to $51,179 in stocks and bonds, was diligently managed by Dilloway.

—Mary F. Paget and George D. Stibbard have brought an action in the Supreme Court through Headly, Lauterbach & Johnson for the partition of two pieces of property of the estate of the late Paran Stevens, located at 244 Fifth Avenue and 5 East Twenty-eighth Street, in which they have an interest as heirs at law of Paran Stevens. The property was left in trust by her husband to the late Mrs. Paran Stevens.

—Mary Vanderbilt, through her counsel, A. H. Hummel, asked Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday for an increase of the allmony granted her from her husband, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, a son of the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, and a nephew of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. They were divorced in 1888, and Mrs. Vanderbilt was then granted $100 a week.

—Counsel for Contractor Parker, Superintendent Walker, Foreman Murray, and Architect Behrens, who were indicted for manslaughter in the second degree in connection with the collapse of the Ireland Building on Aug. 7, at West Third Street and West Broadway, have decided not to interpose a demurrer.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 623—Louis F. Streep, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson and concluded by C. C. Lancaster for the plaintiff in error.

No. 588—Rose L. Saltonstall et al., executors of Leverett Saltonstall, collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Birtwell.—Argument commenced by Assistant Attorney General Whitney and continued by J. P. Tucker for the defendant. The call for Friday, Nov. 1, will be as follows: Nos. 589, 616, 56, 325, 382, 419, 4, (and 5 and 588,) 9, 65, 66.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—1—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 28—Blauvelt vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. 24—Harman vs. Fahys. 28—Excelsior Elevator Guard and Hatch Cover Company vs. Foote. 48—Boody vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

112—National Cash Register Company vs. Capitol Cash Register Company. 129—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 188—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 2—Magone vs. Vom Cleff. 5—United States vs. Stanton. 6—Same vs. same. 9—Merwin vs. Magone. 10—Miller vs. Donovan. 11—Magone vs. Origet. 12—Live Car Equipment Company vs. May.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. 1—La Republique Française vs. Moehring. 2—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 3—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 4—Edison vs. Lawton Company. 5—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company. 6—Blumer vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company. 7—Hamfen vs. Boessneck. 8—Same vs. Victor. 9—Same vs. Stern. 10—Same vs. Paritan Woolen Mills. 11—Same vs. Kupper. 12—Same vs. Meyer.

Cases Noticed.—13—Talbot vs. Press Publishing Company. 14—Brickell vs. The Mayor, &c. 15—Maloy vs. Duden. 16—Chew vs. Sperry. 17—Wakelee vs. Davis. 18—Cornwell vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

E. A. Anderson vs. Anna Anderson, appellant.—Argued by William J. Carr for appellant, Charles J. Patterson for respondent.

John Gillies vs. the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company, appellant.—Argued by A. Gardener for appellant, Edwin C. Low for respondent.

E. H. Ladd and another vs. Aetna Insurance Company, appellant.—Argued by A. H. Sawyer for appellant, J. P. Kellas for respondent.

The People, appellants, vs. Erastus Wiman.—Argued by Assistant District Attorney Lindsay for appellant, Benjamin F. Tracy for respondent.

The calendar for Friday is Nos. 308, 314, 315, 316.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—First National Bank of Litchfield vs. Lott.

Class IV.—2—Matter of Lorillard.

Class VII.—3—Welde vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 4—Smith vs. Willoughby. 5—Ernes vs. Musical Mutual Protective Union.

Class VIII.—6—Streicher vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7—People, &c., vs. New-York State Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation. 8—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Company. 9—Manhattan Railway Company vs. McKee. 10—Reeber vs. Reeber. 11—Smith vs. Brandt. 12—Larno vs. Frank. 13—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Company. 14—Automatic Lubricator Company vs. Benner. 15—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company. 16—Josephi vs. Talcott. 17—Simon vs. Jellinck. 18—Lyman vs. Bushe. 19—Aaron vs. Lavelle. 20—McQuillan vs. Rogers. 21—Matter of Boreman. 22—Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlipp. 23—Butenschon vs. Ittner. 24—Franciosa vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 25—Brown vs. Brown. 26—Mills vs. Browne. 27—Boskovitz vs. Lichtenheln. 28—Hecla Powder Company vs. Sligo Iron Company. 29—People vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 30—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 31—Same vs. same. 32—Same vs. Hughes. 33—Carr vs. Brockmier. 34—Matter of Barrie. 35—Brown vs. Brown. 36—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer. 37—Bogert vs. Bogert. 38—People vs. Dutton. 39—Matter of Benkhurst. 40—Matter of Rice. 41—Bromell vs. Aztec Chewing Gum Company. 42—People, &c., vs. Pisido. 43—People, &c., vs. Bombach. 44—Messereau Company vs. Washburn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—7081—Niles Tool Works Company vs. Reynolds. 7020—Judd vs. Buch. 6970—Hecht vs. Barnes. 7454—Greacen vs. Levine. 7479—Meyer vs. Kene. 7123—Kulnisli vs. Ainslie. 7452—Cass vs. Murphy. 7297—Moore vs. Burnham.

Regular Day Calendar.—3284—Irving vs. Newbauer.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term (Additional)—Daly, C. J., and Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

20—Van Bussmus vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 21—Pinckney vs. Weir. 22—Morris vs. Hochner. 24—Mahoney vs. Mahoney. 25—Scannell vs. Brown. 26—Linthicum vs. Gowdy. 27—De Rosa vs. Societa di Mutuo Soccorso Legione Giuseppe Garibaldi. 30—Everett vs. New-York Engraving and Printing Company. 32—Pagano vs. D'Ambrose. 33—Christie Manufacturing Company vs. Travers Brothers Company. 34—Equitable Gaslight Company vs. Sciurca. 35—Long vs. Poth. 36—Marinelli vs. Ferrand. 38—Nerjes vs. Roe. 42—Hahnenfeld vs. Pearl. 43—Stout vs. Blakely. 44—Byrne vs. Reardon. 46—New-York Hotel and Restaurant Company vs. Poucher. 48—Morris vs. Krakauer Young Men's Association, No. 1. 51—Whisten vs. Brengal. 52—Nolte vs. Lange. 53—Solomon vs. Isaac. 54—Feigman vs. Mendel. 9—Moore vs. Long Island Express Company. 18—Dusseldorf vs. Warren. 28—Jones vs. Henry. 29—Amorosa vs. Gallella. 31—Cullen vs. Gallagher. 37—Penfield vs. McMahon. 39—Walker vs. Beecher. 40—Walker vs. Beecher. 45—Smith vs. Hildenbrand. 47—Hazauer vs. Rosenfeld. 50—Neff vs. Klopfer.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 3789—Lane vs. Turner.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

689—Norton vs. Norton. 583—Chande vs. Chande. 621—Doris vs. Doris. 688—Sachs vs. Sachs. 715—Tobias vs. Tobias. 700—Campiglo vs. Campiglo. 717—Harper vs. Harper.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Elizabeth G. Ireland. John F. Bell. At 2 P. M.—Sarah Moran, George B. Newcomb, John Dewhurst, Adelina S. Soulard.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—David Hannigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Davis for the People.

1—Isaac Levy. 2—Philip Levy.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Smith vs. Samuels, (three cases)—William M. Hoes. Smith vs. Samuels, (four cases)—Edward Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Harmon vs. Yonkers Alpine Ferry Company—R. M. S. Putnam.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Crittenton—R. Allan Paddock.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Stein vs. Keller—Quincy W. Hoes. McLoughlin vs. McLoughlin—George R. Carrington.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Matter of S. M. Bixby & Co.—Samuel W. Milbank.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Barnett Levy vs. Tobias Herskowitz and others—Samuel Schumacher.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J. 877—Fowler vs. Fowler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company vs. The City of Brooklyn. Case on trial.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The American Charcoal Company, to deal in charcoal in Binghamton; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. J. Bayless and M. J. Corbett of Binghamton, William S. Gray of New-York, Henry P. Whitney and J. Gaffney of Bradford, Penn.; Arthur Leighton of Mothol, J. C. Fish of Corbettsville, H. T. Oen of Norwich, and C. F. Wright of Susquehanna, Penn.

The Louis Weber Building Company to conduct a business of general builders and contractors in New-York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. C. G. Huptel, Charles A. Stadler, and Henry Weller of New-York City. Among the stockholders are Ashbel P. Fitch, Jacob Ruppert, and George Ehret.

S. De Lille & Son Company, to import and deal in general merchandise in New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—S. De Lille of New-York City, John Olsen of Mariner's Harbor, and Xavier Delili of Port Richmond.

I. R. Campbell Poultry Company of Richmond County; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. R. Campbell of New-Brighton, K. Kaufman and J. Decompos of New-York City.

The Satellite Publishing Company, to publish a weekly journal in New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Leonora Beck, E. Adams Cutten, Alice Wolverton Eyre, G. M. Jahn, and Louise H. Esselstyn of New-York City.

THE FEAST OF ALL SAINTS

Elaborate Ceremonies in St. Patrick's Cathedral To-Day—A Day of Great Interest in All Saints' Church.

The Feast of All Saints will be celebrated with great solemnity in St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day. Masses will be said at 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock A. M., and at 10 o'clock A. M. a high mass will be sung. At the conclusion of this service the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament will take place.

The rosary devotions, which Pope Leo has directed to be continued until to-morrow, will be held at 11 o'clock in the morning, together with the devotion known as the holy hour. Solemn vespers of the Feast of All Saints will be chanted at 8 o'clock P. M. by six cope bearers and the boys' choir. Immediately after the Benedicamus Domino, in the vesper service, a short sermon will be delivered, and during the delivery of the sermon the altar will be stripped of its ornaments and prepared for the solemn chanting of the vespers of the dead, in preparation for the commemoration of All Souls', which occurs to-morrow. This will be the first time on which the vespers of the dead has ever been sung in the New-York Cathedral.

The whole ceremonial is very elaborate, and will be carried out in detail. At the conclusion of the vespers for the dead, solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be given.

All Saints' Day will be appropriately observed in All Saints' Church, at Henry and Scammell Streets. This day is one of double interest in this venerable parish, to which for nearly twenty-five years the Rev. Dr. William N. Dunnell has ministered. Since Dr. Dunnell became the rector there have been many changes in the neighborhood of the church, the population has become denser, and the work of the clergyman more difficult and arduous. The parish still commands the interest of many of the parishioners who have removed from it, and who take pleasure in revisiting it on such occasions as that of to-day.

A VISIT TO "SWEAT SHOPS."

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE FINDS MUCH IMPROVEMENT.

Many East Side Places Examined—Children Hard at Work—Sad Lot of an Old Woman.

The Reinhard Assembly Committee, appointed to investigate the condition of the workers in "sweat shops" and factories in this city, made a personal inspection of the east side district yesterday.

The members of the committee who took part in the inspection were Chairman Reinhard, Seth Wilkes, Harvey T. Andrews, and Charles Steinberg. George D. Herrick, the Acting Sergeant at Arms, was also a member of the party, which was escorted by Patrolman O'Brien of the Eldridge Street Station.

The committee noticed a great improvement in the condition of the workers on the east side, as compared with what they saw on the occasion of their last excursion into the region of the "sweat shops."

The first place visited by the committee was 64 Orchard Street, where Philip Weinberg, a contractor, keeps twenty-five hands at work making coats. The hands in this place appeared to be happy, and the workroom was well ventilated. One of the girls, Julia Harris, said she was able to earn from $11 to $12 a week.

At 44 Orchard Street, where Yankel Dick keeps half a dozen hands at work making vests for women, the committee found Eva Lunsky working at a machine. She gave her age as sixteen and a half years, and said she made $6 a week.

"Can you read and write?" asked Committeeman Steinberg.

"Sure, Mike," replied Eva, using the slang of the day.

"How many weeks in a month?" she was asked.

Eva paused a moment, and then replied, with a smile: "Twenty-four weeks, Sir."

The next place visited was the shop at 127 to 131 Hester Street. There Samuel Hockstein of 16 Forsyth Street was found busily working at a machine. When asked his age, Samuel said promptly that he was "going on sixteen years old," but he did not look to be more than twelve years old. The lad said he works from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night, and earns $3 a week.

Lena Goldstein, a girl about twenty years old, said that the "boss" told her to say she earned about $6 a week.

On the third floor in the same house, Frank Lederwick of 36 Hester Street was found at work. Frank said he is sixteen years old, but he does not look a day more than nine years old. His work is to pull bastings. He works from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6:30 at night and gets, he said, the splendid wages of $1.50 a week.

On the third floor in Betsey Weisblatt's of 21½ Third Street, a beautiful little girl, was finishing buttonholes. Betsy gave her age as fourteen years, and said she works from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock at night.

"Do you go home to dinner?" asked Committeeman Wilks.

"No, Sir," replied Betsy. "My home is too far away, and I couldn't lose time.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Petition of Northern Pacific Junior Bondholders Granted.

MADE PARTIES TO TRUSTEE'S SUIT

Judge Lacombe Defines the Scope of the Trustee and Says that Each Class of Bondholders Has a Right to be Represented.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday granted the application of Johnson Livingston and others, second-mortgage bondholders, and C. B. Van Nostrand and others, third-mortgage bondholders, to be made parties to the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the removal of Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and Henry C. Rouse, receivers of the road, appointed Aug. 15, 1893, and for the appointment of new receivers. This suit is now pending in the Federal Court for the Southern District of New-York.

In his decision, Judge Lacombe sets forth that the application of the second and third mortgage bondholders to be made parties had been granted in the Seventh Circuit, and says: "In the propriety of such action this Court concurs," adding: "The trust company is trustee, under different mortgages, of the same railroad or of parts thereof. These several mortgages are necessarily conflicting, and it is manifestly impossible for the Trustee to fairly represent both sides in the pending controversy except by assuming such a position of neutrality as would seriously affect the force with which such conflicting interests are to be presented for the consideration of the Court.

Under such circumstances, it would seem appropriate to substitute new Trustees, under all the conflicting mortgages, but this I have not the power to do. The interests in the circuits where the property lies, and will not, therefore, be done here. The admission of representatives of these bondholders being probably sufficient to accomplish the object desired. The provisions in the respective mortgages referred to on the argument may be sufficient to prevent the deplorable result of the Trustee by a minority against the wishes of the majority where there is no bad faith or collusion, and to prevent interference with the Trustee's discretion as to the conduct of the case, when this action meets with the approval of a majority of the bondholders. The interests of some small minority of them may entertain a different opinion.

"But such provisions should not be availed of to leave the whole body of bondholders under some one mortgage unrepresented before the Court, except by a party who is bound in connection to the Trustee, and favors a champion of another and conflicting mortgage.

"The practice, quite common in railroad foreclosing, of making the same person trustee under a succession of mortgages, each covering the whole or some part of the property, is no doubt a convenient one, and when the road takes the road it may facilitate the effort to reorganize by making it easier to constrain the various conflicting interests to make concessions to each other; but from the point of view of a Court which is called upon to adjudicate between such conflicting interests such practice is open to objection unless the case is one of situation of otherwise after suit is brought may tend to induce judicial error and may lead to great injustice. The petitions are granted."

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 31. Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and H. C. Rouse, late receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who were ordered to appear to-day before Judge Hanford in the United States Court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in failing to comply with his orders directing them to file bonds in his court, and for neglecting his orders in other ways, will no doubt disregard the order. Payne, who is now traveling through Europe, cannot get here in time, and Oakes and Rouse are said to be in New-York. Up to date there is no counsel here for the famous trial.

CHEAP ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Westinghouse's Scheme for Generating Electricity.

President Roberts and other officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad visited the works of the Westinghouse Company in Pittsburg a few days ago. Mr. Westinghouse embraced the occasion to talk to the railway men about the practicability of operating railroads electrically by power stations employing gas engines. He made the following statement:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad to-day, it is said, consumes about 5,000,000 tons of coal per annum on its lines east of Pittsburg, taking, approximately, twenty loaded trains each day for its transportation, and consequently the return of twenty empty trains, and requiring for the service of the company alone fully 3,000 cars and a proportionate number of locomotives. If this power were to be generated by gas engines, only about one-eighth, or 600,000 tons of coal per year, would be required, effecting a saving of over 4,000,000 tons of coal, now costing the railway company above $5,000,000, a saving which would justify a large enough expenditure to cover the complete equipment of the railway."

To carry out an arrangement of the trains," continued Mr. Westinghouse, said that stations having electric generating plants, with gas engines and producers, could be located at from ten to twelve miles, so that there would always be two or three stations furnishing current for any particular part of the line.

"Electric locomotives for hauling such trains," continues Mr. Westinghouse, "would be entirely different from the present locomotive, and obviously permit of changes in operation, for no electric locomotive need have a greater weight and capacity than needed to haul from twenty-five to thirty cars. It can be operated by one man, and will be of such a shape that it can be conveniently used as a caboose car in case of the carrying of tools and appliances in cases of 'emergency.'"

TRACKS TORN UP.

A Salt Mining Company Takes Possession of Part of a Railroad.

GREIGSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 31.—At 6 o'clock last evening the Retsof Mining Company commenced tearing up rails and sleepers belonging to the Genesee and Wyoming Valley Railroad, which are on the salt company's land. A force of 100 men began disjointing and removing rails on the main line, which enters the Retsof yard from the north. They also removed all switches, leaving only the tracks running under arches of breakers on which cars are loaded.

By strategy the salt company called the night watchman away from the locomotive stalls, and took possession of the round house, containing two locomotives, locking it, and placing guards over it. The passenger train from Caledonia, due at Retsof at 7:25 last night, was stopped between York Centre and Retsof, and is now standing with fires banked between the two places. The tracks are torn up around the stalled pipe, from which locomotives receive their water supply, and no water can be obtained along the line.

The Genesee and Wyoming Valley Railroad was the first in the possession of the Retsof Mining Company, but when the salt mines of Western New-York were consolidated last Spring, the original owners lost possession, and the road came into the hands of a New-York company. The salt company claims possession of that portion of the railway which lies on their land.

Southern Pacific's Fast Train.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—To-day the Southern Pacific Railroad started the first train of its "Sunset Limited," which will run regularly this Winter, leaving New-Orleans every Monday and Thursday. The splendid train consists of one composite car, two double drawing-room ten-section sleepers, a dining car, and one ladies' parlor and compartment car. The latter car is the latest creation of the Pullmans. In the forward end of this car, is an apartment luxuriously fitted as a parlor, where, for the first time, ladies may enjoy the same relaxation as do the men in the composite car.

There are seven drawing rooms following this room, capable of occupancy singly or en suite, and equipped with every luxury and convenience. There will be three trains of these cars running in the limited service. It is the finest regular train in America. The distance between New-Orleans, Los Angeles, and San Francisco will be covered at an average speed of 34½ miles per hour. This makes the train the fastest long-distance train in the world. The management say that in order to maintain the supremacy they are, if necessary, prepared to cut down the time materially.

To Inspect the Monon.

Gen. Samuel Thomas, President of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad, has gone West for the purpose of making his annual tour of inspection of that road. He will be accompanied by General Manager McDoel. Next week President Thomas will attend the opening of the company's new shops, in Lafayette, Ind. These shops have been constructed at a cost of $500,000. Of that amount the people of Lafayette gave $100,000, besides presenting forty-five acres of land.

Dr. Webb in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—Dr. Seward Webb of New-York is in this city and has had a conference with Sir William Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific in connection, it is said, with a new branch line the New-York Central intends building from Beauharnois to Caughnawaga.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A Cincinnati dispatch says: "Senator Brice is about to patch up a line between Chicago and Cincinnati. His present plan is to run over the Baltimore and Ohio from Chicago to Sherwood, thence over his own road, the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw, to Franklin, Ohio. From Franklin to Middletown, an arrangement with the Big Four must be made, or twelve miles of track will have to be laid. Hazemans Junction is reached from Middletown over the Cincinnati and Middletown. At Hazemans the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern is tapped. It will be used as far as East Norwood. Thence trains will run in over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern until such time as the new road will lay its own tracks."

The report of the Fitchburg Railroad Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last shows: Gross earnings from operating, $1,-009,508; operating expenses, $1,821,847; net earnings, $671,650; other income, $17,080; gross income, $688,040; fixed charges, $381,-650; net income, $310,080; cash on hand, $924,492; profit and loss, (surplus,) $290,178.

Work is to begin at once on the Philadelphia and Reading division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the matter of reducing grades and straightening curves. A great deal of four-tracking will also be done.

R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, started on Wednesday for St. Paul, on Northern Pacific business. He was accompanied by Lawyer Herbert B. Turner.

All difficulties between the Denver and Rio Grande and its opponents have been compromised, and the Independents are that the new Western passenger agreement will be adopted.

The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company proposes to build a twenty-three-mile extension to be known as the West Side Belt Road. It will cost about $500,000.

Application has been made for the appointment of a receiver for the Asbury Park and Belmar Street Railway.

About 75,000 half-fare clergy permits have been granted by the Western Lines Passenger Association this year.

GORMAN'S FOLLOWERS WEAKENING

Offers to Bet on the Result in Maryland Withdrawn—Democratic Opposition to Gormanism Growing.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31. The Gorman Democrats have practically given up all hope of electing Hurst Governor. The Democratic politicians to-day took down the money they had up for bets. The expectation is that Lowndes will sweep both city and State. A petition for an anti-Gorman mass meeting Saturday night was circulated to-day on the Corn and Flour Exchange, and was signed by two out of every three Democrats. More Democrats to-day offered their services to watch the polls to head off the repeaters sent over by Quay from Philadelphia.

Gorman and Wash both declare they will win, but give no figures. The city's slums are filling up with toughs from other cities, imported to aid in the repeating. They come mainly from Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Washington. Senator Gorman declines to say anything of Chairman Wellington's charge that Quay is helping Gorman in his fight. Wellington says he holds the proof, and invites a challenge. The Reform League has raised a guarantee fund of $50,000, and in the papers this morning advertises rewards of from $50 to $1,000 for evidence and convictions of election frauds. The Democrats will hold a street parade to-morrow night, and Saturday night a mass meeting of the anti-Gorman Democracy will be held in the largest hall in town. The principal speakers will be ex-Gov. and ex-Senator William Pinckney Whyte. Among others will be Col. Charles Marshall, State Senator Bruce, Edgar Gans, and several more of the leading Democrats of the city and State.

Ex-Congressman John V. L. Findlay, the Democrat who is supporting the Republican ticket, said in the course of his speech last night:

I said ten years ago, with Henry Wootten, that Gorman, instead of being in the United States Senate, ought to be in the penitentiary. Henry Wootten charged Gorman with subornation of perjury, and gave names and evidence from before a committee of the Legislature. He offered to put up $10,000 to invite suit, but our senior Senator, after waiting ten days before putting in a general denial, made no further answer from that day to this. I said then, and say now, that instead of being in the Senate, Gorman ought to be in the penitentiary.

Further on in his speech Findlay called Gorman "the bribed attorney of the Sugar Trust." All these utterances were much applauded.

TELLER SAYS IT AGAIN.

Once More Pledges Not to Vote for a Gold Man for President.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—Senator Teller has returned from a brief visit in Washington. He reiterates his pledge not to support a gold candidate for President. He said to-day:

"I have not deviated from my silver position at all. I cannot consistently support a gold-standard candidate, and I will not. I have never made a secret of the fact that, if the Democrats put up an avowed silver candidate for President, I would vote for him, although I have never cast a Democratic ballot since I was twenty-two years old."

Asked as to the business conditions in the East, Senator Teller said: "From my observations, business is not nearly so active as the newspapers attempt to make out. There is dissatisfaction over the financial system, and this dissatisfaction cannot be concealed. The silver sentiment is not dying out. I think we are even stronger than ever, and that our cause has advanced materially."

TESTING AN APPORTIONMENT ACT.

Indiana Democrats Trying to Secure the Senatorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—The Supreme Court made an order yesterday, advancing the suit to test the Constitutionality of the legislative apportionment act of the last Legislature. It is believed a decision will be announced before the end of the year.

The Democratic State Committee, which is prosecuting the suit to have the law set aside, is confident of success. If the law should be set aside, the Democrats consider that the next Legislature will be Democratic, and that a Democrat will be elected to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees in the United States Senate.

The Court refused to advance the case brought by Helen M. Gougar of Lafayette to test the question as to whether women have the right to vote.

Clerks Going Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The exodus of clerks and employes who intend to exercise the right of suffrage in November has begun. Each outgoing train takes a number of voters. Many of the high officials already are at home. The exodus is said to be more general this year than it was last.

Mr. Carlisle Will Vote for Hardin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Carlisle returned here this morning from Kentucky, where he registered. He will be in Kentucky again next Tuesday, and will vote for Hardin and the State Democratic ticket.

New Cotton Mill for Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—The Piedmont Cotton Mill Company has organized here, with R. W. Hardeman, State Treasurer, President. The authorized capital of the company is $200,000, consisting of 2,000 shares of $100 each, payable $2 per share monthly until paid.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A New Church to be Built on Amsterdam Avenue—Resale of a Broadway Corner—Auction-Room Doings.

Mrs. M. T. Cotes has sold the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, 100 by 100.11. A church is to be erected on the site. The other half of the block is now occupied by a Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Meyer Kahn has resold, at a slight advance, the Fleischmann bakery property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Tenth Street, bought by him a few weeks ago at $235,000 from the Charles Payen estate. The lot measures 39.1 by 152, by irregular, but 35 feet in depth of the Broadway front cannot be built on. The Tenth Street front is leasehold.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure to the plaintiff, August C. Hassey, at $19,400 each, the two five-story brick dwellings 842 and 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 25.5½ feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 43.5½ by 66.4½ by irregular.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold to E. Solinger, at $10,000, a plot of about two and one-half city lots at the junction of Tremont and Webster Avenues and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 105.7 by 105.1 by 40.7 by 92.7½. This plot was sold at the Ritter sale in June, for $5,000. Under foreclosure, Mr. Ryan sold to Edward A. Price and another, executors, plaintiffs, the three-story brick dwelling, 309 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 75.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 19.4 by 99.11.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, at $41,125, to H. A. Schmidt, the five-story brownstone tenement, with stores, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, 25.5 by 100.

Mr. George R. Read sold, in partition, at $9,900, to Adolph G. Hasslacher, the two-story brick dwelling, 310 East Eighty-fifth Street, being a sole lot, 19.4 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.9 by 102.2. Under foreclosure, Mr. Read sold, at $17,000, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, plaintiffs, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 102 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 18.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17 by 70.8.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louis P. Siebert, at $9,000, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 287 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 600 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to A. P. Kilmap, the four-story brick tenement, 308 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 143.9 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.8 by 98.9, at $11,000. It was sold for the same amount in July last.

Messrs. H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $2,600, a lot 25 by 206, on the Turnpike or Harlem Road, Unionport, to James Hennessey.

Mr. H. C. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, to J. W. Warner, at $11,100 and $11,800, respectively, the two three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, 53 and 55½ West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, beginning 308.4 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 99.11.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William C. Wilson, referee, Mott Avenue, east side, 90 by 99 by 90 by 141. Due on judgment, $16,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Willis, referee, 930 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 198.9½ by 98.5½ by 100.5½, five-story brick and stone double tenement. Due on judgment, $20,886.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, David Thomson, referee, 110 and 112 West Eighteenth Street, beginning 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 102.2, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $9,846.

By Wright Ireland, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, 1,954 feet northwest and 540.51 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 150 by 99 by 150 by 98.87, with frame stables. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, John W. Harlan, referee, Intervale Avenue, northwest side, 283.46 feet northeast of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 184.81. Due on judgment, $2,205.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Madison Avenue, by Henry and Hartmann Schmidt of 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for two five-story brick flats; cost, $50,000.

Ackerman Street, east side, 225 feet south of Westchester, by Samuel L. Berrian of King's Bridge, two story frame dwellings; cost, $2,700.

Nos. 1,702 and 1,704 Madison Avenue, by Simon Adler of 1,501 Second Avenue, alterations to two five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $4,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Hamburg Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of Ralph Street, three-story frame apartment house; cost, $40,000. Blank Brothers, owners.

Twenty-second Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Benson Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $7,000. —— Gerlachy, owner.

Manhattan Avenue, southwest corner of Box Street, two-story brick carhouse; cost, $50,000. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, owner.

Elton Street, west side, 250 feet south of New-Lots Road, one-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,000. Susan M. Stetson, owner.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 205 feet south of Fort Hamilton Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, 2,000. H. W. Prehm, owner.

Douglass Street, east side, 172 feet west of Nostrand Avenue, seven two-story brick dwellings; cost, $35,000. George L. Baker, owner.

TELLER SAYS IT AGAIN.

Once More Pledges Not to Vote for a Gold Man for President.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—Senator Teller has returned from a brief visit in Washington. He reiterates his pledge not to support a gold candidate for President. He said to-day:

"I have not deviated from my silver position at all. I cannot consistently support a gold-standard candidate, and I will not. I have never made a secret of the fact that, if the Democrats put up an avowed silver candidate for President, I would vote for him, although I have never cast a Democratic ballot since I was twenty-two years old."

Asked as to the business conditions in the East, Senator Teller said: "From my observations, business is not nearly so active as the newspapers attempt to make out. There is dissatisfaction over the financial system, and this dissatisfaction cannot be concealed. The silver sentiment is not dying out. I think we are even stronger than ever, and that our cause has advanced materially."

TESTING AN APPORTIONMENT ACT.

Indiana Democrats Trying to Secure the Senatorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—The Supreme Court made an order yesterday, advancing the suit to test the Constitutionality of the legislative apportionment act of the last Legislature. It is believed a decision will be announced before the end of the year.

The Democratic State Committee, which is prosecuting the suit to have the law set aside, is confident of success. If the law should be set aside, the Democrats consider that the next Legislature will be Democratic, and that a Democrat will be elected to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees in the United States Senate.

The Court refused to advance the case brought by Helen M. Gougar of Lafayette to test the question as to whether women have the right to vote.

Clerks Going Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The exodus of clerks and employes who intend to exercise the right of suffrage in November has begun. Each outgoing train takes a number of voters. Many of the high officials already are at home. The exodus is said to be more general this year than it was last.

Mr. Carlisle Will Vote for Hardin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Carlisle returned here this morning from Kentucky, where he registered. He will be in Kentucky again next Tuesday, and will vote for Hardin and the State Democratic ticket.

New Cotton Mill for Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—The Piedmont Cotton Mill Company has organized here, with R. W. Hardeman, State Treasurer, President. The authorized capital of the company is $200,000, consisting of 2,000 shares of $100 each, payable $2 per share monthly until paid.

159TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x199.10 to 160th St; Jacob A. Zimmerman and wife to Christian Wren 1

142D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Rudolph Heil to Julia Heil 1

WALTON AV, w s, 300 ft n of James St, 100x117.1x100x118.10; Theodore M. Squires to Lippmann Toplitz 2,980

136TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Brown Place, 120x100; James J. Phelan and wife to John Bannen 10

BROOK AV, w s, 184.11 ft n of 160th St, 17.8x90; Louis W. Rayssser and wife to Ignatz Landgraf 6,000

CRUTONA AV, w s, 50 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; William E. Brooker and Isaac L. Dunn and wives to Isabell Faucett 1

LOT beginning 90 ft s of 173d St and 28 ft e of Webster Av, 8x25x2x25; Mary L. Chartrand to Albert L. Lowenthal 25

178TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Washington Av, 25x108; Sereno D. Bonfils and wife to Isabella G. Francis 3,800

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Harriet E. Lockwood to Frank Scanlon 5,000

8TH AV, 1,020; Bernhard Freund and wife to Louis Biel 1

126TH ST, n s, 126 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; Joseph Herbst and wife to Amalia Rosenberg 100

110TH ST, s s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Henry Lesinsky and wife to the Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Company 100,000

123D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 19.5x100.11; John Bannen and wife to James J. Phelan 10,000

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11, 854; John Shields to Amelia Lissner 1

118TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; Anne Meyendorff, executrix, &c., of Anthony McReynolds, to Marie L. Brennan 14,500

110TH ST, 350 West; John Shields to Hannah Eckstein and another 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 446; Adolph J. H. Meyer and wife to Augusta La Mothe 1

HAMILTON PLACE, w s, 90.8 ft s of 140th St, 17.10x78.4x18.6x83.8; George Gildersleeve and wife to Robert Thedford 1

191ST ST, 127 West; Charles Wirth and wife to Anna Ulrich 1

160TH ST, n s, 200 ft s of 11th Av, or Boulevard, 25x100.11; John Robertson and William Gammis and wife to Frank Kuhne 27,825

WEST END AV, s w corner of 107th St, 50.11x100; Daniel S. Slawson and wife to Eleanor J. Robinson 1

LOT 477, map of Section A, Yeo estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Louis I. Setter 10

HOME ST, n s, 20.3 ft w of Hoe St, 72.8x irregular; Thomas J. William H. Wright and William J. Pragnell and wives to Christian D. Uffelmann and wife 4,800

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft n of 180th St, 50x118.9x50.1x110.8; Patrick J. and Charles Reary to William H. Jackson and wife 6,000

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 167.2 ft s of Pelham Av, 75x100; Margaret M. Perkin to Harry M. Perkin 1

LOTS 405, 406, and 407, map of Section A of Yeo estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to William H. Wright and William J. Pragnell 1

JEROME AV, e s, 79.10 ft n of Garfield St, 97x100.11x99x98.8; Arthur O'Neil to Ellen O'Neil 1

LOT 390, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Gustav Diener 420

8TH AV, n s corner of 4th St, 99.8x114, (Westchester County;) Henry Bach to Frank Murphy and wife 1

Recorded Leases.

BATTENFELD, William, to Charles Graf-necker; 247 Willis Av, store, &c., 5 years $870

CROFFER, John, et al to Emil J. Wintzenth; 106 East 116th St, 5 years 8,250

Schenck, William, trustee of Adam Schaab, to Adolph Thamsen; 269 West 38th St, store, basement, &c., 5 years 480

ULLMANN, Joseph, to A. L. Bookman; 284 West 78th St, 3 1-2 years 1,850

Recorded Mortgages.

AMES, Augusta L., to A. J. H. Meyer; 248 Columbus Av, 1 year $1,000

ALLEN, James Jr., and wife to Henry Fulling; part of Lot 5, map of Woodstock, 3 years 2,700

ALEXANDER, Adolf, and another, to A. Stock; 91 West 84 St, 1 year 20,000

ALLEN, James Jr., and wife to William H. Duhig, guardian; part of Lot 5, map of Woodstock, 3 years 787

BURKE, Bella, to Lambert Suydam; s s of 110th St, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 1 years 2,000

BIEH, Louis, to Bernhard Freund; 1,020 1st Avenue, 3 years 8,500

BURKE, Bella, to Lambert Suydam; s s of 110th St, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 6,000

BAUER, Amelia, to State Trust Company; n s of 66th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 20,000

BANDMANN, Josephine, to John H. Buettner; n s of 76th St, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 2,000

BRUCKHEIM, Julius, to Hermanas G. Unger; n s of 84th St, 240.10 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 7,500

BROWN, Paul S., and wife to A. L. Gardiner; s s of 3d Av, 28 ft n of 9th St, 2 years 1,500

BROWNING, Rose M., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s w corner of 7th Av and 120th St, 9 years 1,500

BANNEN, John, and wife to E. J. Murray; s s of 136th St, 250 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year 10,000

BROWN, Paul S., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 3d Av, 28 ft e of 9th St, 2 years 40,000

BROWN, Paul S., and wife to A. L. Gardiner; s s of 3d Av, 28 ft n of 9th St, 3 years 1,500

CONNOLLY, Margaret, to Sarah E. Rosedale; w s of Av B, 252 ft n of 1st St, 5 years 8,000

DIENER, Gustave, to E. B. Levy; Lot 250, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 200

DUHME, Anna B., and another to Joseph Liebmann and others; s s of Bleecker St, 50 ft e of Cottage Place, 5 years 8,000

FISHER, William, and wife to Horace Porter and others, trustees; s s of 96th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 20,000

FREIENSTEIN, John, to Conrad H. Gross and another; 192 West 91st st, 2 years 6,500

FINKBEINER, John, to Frederick Schuck; n w corner Ave A and 85th St, 5 years 35,000

GRAY, Robert, to John Burns; s s of 31st St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 7,000

GUGGOLZ, Sophia, to Wilhelmine Steinach; w s of Washington Av, 242.11 ft s of 183d St, 3 years 8,500

GANNON, John J., and another to John Browning; s s of 140th St, 466.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 4 years 7,950

HAFT, Alexander, to Lazar Jacobson, 192 and 192½ Division St, 1 year 800

JOVEHOF, Herman, and wife to The Greenwich Savings Bank; s w corner 3d Av and 58th St, installments 95,000

JACKSON, William H., and another to Patrick J. Keary and another; w s of Webster Av, 175 ft n of 180th St, 3 years 5,000

KERNOCHAN, Catharine L., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; e s of 5th Av, 75 ft s of 64th St, 1 year 40,000

KUHLE, Frank, to Carl Schmidt and another; n s of 109th St, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 1,500

KOHLHEPP, Adam J., and another to Jacob Schneider; 631 Amsterdam Av, 2 years 10,000

LYMAN, William, and wife, to J. S. Todd; n s of 116th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, (four mortgages,) 1 year 74,000

LOUGHRAN, Joseph A., and wife to D. J. Byrne; s w of Manhattan Av, 203.4 ft n w of 125th St, 3 years 14,000

MESSNER, Jacob, to Conrad R. Gross; 134 West 91st St, 2 years 15,000

MAYER, Moses, to Lena Fried; 262 East 78th St, 3 years 2,500

MONTGOMERY, Alice S. C., and another to Rebecca T. Mathews; n s of 74th St, 272 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 5,000

MOORE, Isabel, to Mary E. Reynolds; n e s of West Washington Place, Lot 34, map of property of Thomas R. Mercein, one-sixth part, 1 year 500

MARCH, Clement, to Henry F. Miller; s w corner of Lexington Av and 87th St, demand 10,000

NIEBUHR, William H. to J. Henry Yockel; s s of 113th St, 225 ft w of 5th Av, installments 1,875

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to E. K. Brown and another, trustees; e s of Jerome Av, 70.11 ft n of Garfield St, 3 years 6,000

PARKS, Charles, to F. W. Pitcher; n s of 31st St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 2,000

ROSENBERG, Amalia, to Joseph Herbst; n s of 126th St, 126 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years 2,250

ROBINSON, Eleanor J., to D. S. Shawson; s w corner of West End Av and 107th St, 2 years 13,000

ROSENTHAL, Harris, and wife to Alice Y. Eaton; 243 Mulberry St, 5 years 18,000

SAME to Henry De F. Weekes; same property, 2 years 2,000

SPERR, William J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 107 West 42d St, 3 years 50,000

SCHREYER, John, to John Jordan; w s of 10th Av, 75.5 ft s of 43d St, 1 year .. 5,000

SCHULTZ, Paul, and wife to Leopold Hutter; n s of 72d St, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 3,800

SALMON, John, and wife to Henry A. C. Taylor; s s of 34th St, 185 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 20,000

SCHNEIDER, Henry, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 139 West 62d St, 5 years 16,000

UREN, Christiana, to Jacob A. Zimmerman; n s of 150th St, and s s of 160th St, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (three mortgages,) demand and 1 year 68,000

VAN DOLSEN, John, and wife to Wilson M. Powell; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 40,000

WELSH, Jane, to Charles C. Bul.; s s of Popham St, 108 ft w of Anthony Av, 2 years 2,985

DECKER, Kate B., and another to Elizabeth P. Runk and Alice L. Gilbert and others; e s of Cauldwell Av, 200 ft n of 161st St, and other property, (eleven mortgages,) 3 and 4 years 56,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABRAHAM, Elias, to Abraham Kaufmann $4,000

BUTLER, Charles E., trustee, to Jean J. Reubell and another 1

COLGATE, Romulus R., to F. A. Snow. 1

EDEN, John H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 1,500

EBNER, Charles F., to Sanchez & Haya Company 5,000

FRIEDENSTEIN, John, to Conrad R. Gross and another 10,000

FRASER, Alexander W., to George G. Dutcher 1

GROTE, William, and another to John J. Collins 375

GOLDMAN, Julius, as trustee to Carrie Gottgetreu 20,500

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

148 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW-YORK.

ONLY $5,000 CASH REQUIRED.—Brownstone four-story residence for sale on 53d St., near Madison Av.; price, $31,000; in good order.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

$725 EACH, $225 CASH, $500 MORTGAGE.—Lots near Jerome Av. and 176th St.; must be sacrificed; double commission to brokers. OWNER, 110 West 88th.

MASON, Owen R., and others to J. J. Burton $500

McELROY, Daniel S., to J. L. Wells 5,000

NORMAN, John A., to Katherine Van Valin 3,800

PRICE, Adelia S., to A. F. Haily 8,220

RINGLER (George) & Co. to Frederick R. Aschner 2,000

RUBIN, Solomon, to Harris Feler 350

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF New-York to Oliver W. Beals 1,880

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Joseph Liebmann and another, as executors 10,000

WRIGHT, William H., and another to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company 1

Lis Pendens.

SOUTH ST, 203 to 205; Lewis S. Marx against Eva Raye and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WILLIAM ST, 116; Mary Ferguson against Welter Ferguson and others, (partition.)

TINTON AV, e s, 209.8 ft s of 180th St, 25 ft front; Henry Yutis against William Walsh, (action to declare lien.)

811 AV, e s, 1 rod leading from Mount Vernon to White Plains, 10 28 100 acres; Sadie L. Storms against Stuart W. Cowan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D AV, w s, 80.8 ft s of 89th St, 20 ft front; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Mary C. Gage and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

8TH AV, w s, 98.4 ft s of 28th St, 21.4 ft front; 28th St, e s, 100 ft s of 8th Av, 28 ft front; Mary Paget and others, trustees, against Ellen S. Melcher and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

DIVISION ST, 80; Israel Schiele against Henry Wilson, owner and contractor $993

CONCORD AV, e s, Lot 49, village of South Yonkers; John Longstaff against Oscar V. Pittman, owner; C. A. and Mary Meyerhoefer, owners and contractors 66

160TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Morris Av, 25 ft front; John Connolly against Mary Haurattig, owner; J. Fick, contractor 90

183D ST, n s, 200 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 44 ft front; Charles B. Yates & Co. against John Fleischmann, owner; R. Bichon, contractor 1,981

169TH ST and UNION AV, s e corner, 175x180; William L. Conway against John and Edward Clebitz, owners; N. Thomas, contractor 87

84TH ST, e s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 100 ft front; James Livingston against Thomas Hogan, owner and contractor 10,905

GIRL CLERK MARRIED ON SHORT NOTICE

A Unique Proposal in a Chicago Dry Goods Store.

From The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 30.

"Won't you always tuck my handkerchiefs into my pocket for me?" said Nathan Ladon of Menominee, Wis., yesterday afternoon, as he looked down at pretty Mary Frank, manager of Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s handkerchief counter, who was coyly poking a bit of blue-bordered linen, which he had just purchased, into the breast pocket of his coat.

"Why, I should be glad to sell you handkerchiefs at any time," said Miss Frank, blushing furiously, and pretending not to understand.

"No, that isn't the idea," responded Mr. Ladon. "I want to buy your handkerchiefs for you all the rest of your life. May I?"

"Well, I—I guess you may," replied Mary, continuing to blush.

That settled it. Miss Frank took off her apron, as Mr. Ladon paid for his handkerchiefs, and went up stairs and told her employers she would have to leave, for she had "received a better offer."

Mr. Lad

WEDDING BELLS AT LENOX

John Sherman Hoyt Married to Miss Ethel Phelps Stokes.

MANY NEW-YORK GUESTS PRESENT

The Church Beautifully Decorated with Greenery and Chrysanthemums — Reception at the Stokes's Country Home.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 31.—The marriage of John Sherman Hoyt of New-York and Miss Ethel Phelps Stokes, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes of New-York and Lenox, was celebrated at Trinity Church in Lenox this noon, and was one of the most brilliant social events which the town has ever seen.

The church never looked prettier than it did to-day. The decoration was simple in design and light in effect. The colors used were white, green, and yellow, and the prevailing flowers were chrysanthemums combined with asparagus ferns and palms. On either side of the chancel was an immense mass of green, consisting of beautiful palms and ferns. Light ropes of green were suspended above and fell in delicate waves from the ceiling to the side walls.

Over the altar, where the young couple knelt, there was suspended a huge marriage bell of pure white chrysanthemums. Across the heads of the pews broad bands of white satin ribbon passed, into which were interlaced bunches of small chrysanthemums, and at the end of each pew was a bunch composed of four or five of the same flowers.

At the doorway in the centre, where the bride entered, and over the doors on either side, were wedding bells of white and yellow chrysanthemums, and over the windows were slight ropes of asparagus ferns. The window ledges were banked with flowers and small ferns.

The chapel in Trinity Church opens directly into the church by means of an arched alcove, and the huge pillars which support this archway were banked with a mass of green, while above garlands of the same color were displayed. The chandeliers were wound around with green, and decked with chrysanthemums.

The choir of St. Bartholemew's Church, New-York, marched into the church a little before 12 o'clock, singing the processional, "O, Perfect Love," by Barnby. George William Warren of St. Thomas's Church, New-York, played the organ. The wedding procession came in to the music of the nuptial chorus from Lohengrin, sung by the choir.

There was a gate of white satin ribbon half way up the aisle, in charge of Harold Stokes, the bride's little brother. Mrs. Stokes was the last of the family party to pass through the gate. She was escorted to her seat in the front of the church by Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.

The wedding procession was after the usual fashion. First came the ushers, consisting of Graham Stokes, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Louis Slade, Graham Tuisk, Mr. Wickham, Philip T. Sherman, and Harry Felton.

Then followed the bridesmaids, who were Miss Mildred Stokes and Miss Caroline Stokes, sisters of the bride; Miss Elizabeth Stokes, cousin of the bride; Miss Rosina Hoyt, sister of the groom, and Miss Cornelia Barnes, and Miss Lucila Leland.

They all looked lovely in their large black velvet hats, with rosettes of yellow silk ostrich feathers and rhinestone buckles and their gowns of yellow peau de soie, made in Louis XVI. style. The dresses had white chiffon ruches, opened slightly, with bands of black velvet fastened with chrysanthemum pins, which were the gifts of the bride.

The maid of honor, Miss Helen Stokes, eldest sister of the bride, followed. Her gown was similar to that of the bridesmaids, only it had a waist of white brocaded silk. The bridesmaids, and maid of honor all carried bunches of yellow chrysanthemums.

Then came the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, Anson Phelps Stokes, who gave her away. The bride looked exceedingly well in her beautiful gown of heavy white satin, with a long train. She wore a large veil of white tulle, edged all around with rare point lace.

The waist was made wholly of heavy point lace over white satin, with white satin collar at the neck. Over each shoulder was a deep fall of lace. The skirt was made plain, excepting that across the front breadth were ruffles of lace. At each side of the skirt there was a vine of orange blossoms. The bride wore a diamond necklace at her throat, which was the gift of the groom's father, A. M. Hoyt, a diamond pendant, the gift of the groom, and a diamond crescent in her hair, which was the gift of Mrs. Stokes. She carried a big bunch of chrysanthemums.

The bridal procession was met at the altar by the groom and his brother, Alfred W. Hoyt, who acted as best man. Immediately after the ceremony, at which the Rev. William M. Grosvenor officiated, Shadowbrook, the mansion new country house of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, was thrown open to welcome Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt on their return. Flags and lines and bread guests were present.

On reaching the Stokes place, which covers many acres on the shores of Mahkeenac Lake, in the southwestern part of the village, the guests found that a big arch had been erected over the driveway, on which evergreens and chrysanthemums had been trimmed with Japanese lanterns, and had been constructed a crimson and arch of autumn and leaves of yellow and crimson.

The preparations for the house were of white and yellow and chrysanthemums. Over the front door hung a big arch of white and yellow chrysanthemums, and from them a line of white and yellow ran to the chandelier in the hall. Here and there in the rooms were bunches of the flowers, and the mantels were banked with them. The dining room was a bower of white and yellow chrysanthemums. The table was covered with a cloth of white satin, with a border of yellow chrysanthemums. The bride's cake was in the centre of the table, and was surrounded by small cakes, and by fruit and flowers. Here the bridal party sat, and were served by Jaeger.

Wedding breakfasts were served in two tents on the lawn. In short, a more delightful wedding breakfast could not be imagined. The weather was perfect, and the guests could not have asked for more delightful surroundings.

The guests of the bridal party and also of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes were numerous. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hoyt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Strong, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 4th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 5th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 6th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 7th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 8th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 9th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 10th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 11th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 12th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 13th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 14th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 15th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 16th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 17th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 18th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 19th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 20th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 21st, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 22d, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 23d, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 24th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 25th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 26th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 27th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 28th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 29th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 30th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 31st, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 32d, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 33d, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 34th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 35th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 36th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 37th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 38th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 39th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 40th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 41st, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 42d, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 43d, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 44th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 45th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 46th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 47th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 48th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 49th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 50th, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 51st, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 52d, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Marvin, 53d, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon 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